

SURREY ETYMOLOGIES.

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TANDRIDGE HUNDRED. Part II.

OXTED.

OXTED; Anglo-Saxon Charter, Acustyde; Domesday Survey, Acstede; Deed of 27 Edward I., Okstede. The Anglo-Saxon Charters in which it is mentioned are one of Æthelberht, king of Wessex, A.D. 862; and another of Æthelred, A.D. 987. The first is a deed whereby Æthelberht granted to his minister Dryhtwald ten carucates of land at Bromley, and the boundaries of the grant are minutely described. This charter contains so many names of places in the immediate neighbourhood which Mr. Kemble in his Index has not attempted to identify, that I think it well to transcribe it at length:¹ "These are the boundaries of the said land from the north from Kengley² to Langley,³ Bromley Mark, and Lewisham,⁴ then from Langley to the Wonstock,⁵ then from the Wonstock by Modingham Mark⁶ to Kent Style,⁷ then from

¹ Part of this charter is printed in *An Account of Excavations at Keston*, by Mr. George Corner, F.S.A., and he has identified several of the places.

² Ceddanelage, Kengley Bridge, is at Southend, between Lewisham and Bromley.

³ Langley, in Beckenham.

⁴ Leofshema.

⁵ The stump or post of Wodin. Mr. Corner suggests Stump Hill, between Southend and Beckenham.

⁶ "Modingahema." Kemble conjectures Mottingham, but the name has disappeared.

⁷ Cinta Stiogole. Probably, as Mr. Corner suggests, Kent Gate, on the borders of Wickham in Kent and Addington in Surrey.

Kent Style by Modingham Mark to the Eagles Tree,¹ and from the Eagles Tree the hedge of the Cray Settlers² from the east half divides it to Leasons³ Dene; then from Leasons Dene to the Gulf;⁴ then from the Gulf the hedge of the Cray Settlers to Six Slaughters;⁵ then from Six Slaughters to Farnborough⁶ Mark: the Farnborough Mark divides it to Keston Mark;⁷ the Keston Mark divides it on the south towards the Watch Station;⁸ then from the Watch Station Keston Mark to Wickham Mark; then the West Mark⁹ by Wickham Mark out to Beddlestead;¹⁰ then from Beddlestead to Oxted to Beeham (?) Mark¹¹ from Oxted to Kengley. Then belonging there to that land five denes¹² at the outwood, the name of this dene Broxham,¹³ the name of the other dene Sangridge?¹⁴ Billanore¹⁵ is the name of the third, then two denes at Glapfield.”¹⁶

Oxted is the Ac-stede, the place of the Oak, a name which must fitly have described it in ancient times, and is singularly applicable in the present day. “To this

¹ Earnes beame.

² Cregsetna. The settlers on the river Cray; hence Crayford, Foot's Cray, St. Mary's Cray, &c.

³ Liowsandene. Mr. Corner suggests Leaves Green, but I think it is more probably Leasons, the name of a wood in Cudham.

⁴ Swelgende, a swallow or gulf.

⁵ Sixslihtre.

⁶ Fearnbiorginga.

⁷ Cystaninga. The conversion of Cystaninga into Keston, says Mr. Corner, is elucidated by Domesday Book, in which the place is called Chestan, the ‘ch’ being pronounced hard gives the modern name.

⁸ Setle, the Station, indicating probably the Roman station at Keston.

⁹ Westmearc. Probably Westmore Green in Tatsfield.

¹⁰ Bipple styde. Beddlestead, a farm in Chelsham.

¹¹ Biohahhema. Mr. Corner suggests the word may mean the Bee inclosure or Apiary. See also Leo on *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 16.

¹² A certain allotment of woodland in the Weald.

¹³ Brocesham, a farm between Edenbridge and Westerham.

¹⁴ Sanget hryg. Possibly Sundridge, as that parish runs down into the Weald.

¹⁵ Billan ora. This name is lost, but we find it mentioned in Charter 518 as part of the forest of Andred, and there described as close by Linhurst, which is the name of a farm near to Broxham.

¹⁶ Gleppan felda. In Charter 518 this place is mentioned as part of Sharnden, which is a large tract of wood in Edenbridge parish.

gives countenance," says Salmon,¹ "the number of fat Hogs paid as Lord's Rent at the Survey, which were an hundred."

BIRSTED, *alias* BIERSTED, a manor in Oxted, and formerly part of the possessions of the Priory of Tandridge, is the 'bearo' stede, the place of the wood which supplied mast for fattening pigs, another allusion to the wooded character of the place. Bersted is the name of a village near Maidstone, which occurs as Berhamstede in the Anglo-Saxon Charters, and South Berstead is a village in Sussex.

BROADHAM, anciently written Brodeham, is another manor, and belonged formerly to the Abbey of Battle. It is the 'brad,' broad or large inclosure. The name occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Charters as Bradanham, in that of a place in Berkshire, Hampshire, and Worcestershire. Great and Little Broadham are the names of two meadows on Titsey Court Farm. Bradenes, *alias* Bradwyn's Crofts, occur as the names of fields at Titsey in a Court Roll of 15 Ric. II. Brad, or Broad, is one of the commonest prefixes we meet with; *e.g.*, Bradbourne, Bradanstede, now Brasted, in Kent; Broadmoor Vale, near Leith Hill, in Surrey; and Broadwater, in Sussex.

FOYLE, *alias* LA FOYLE, another manor, is spelt in a Deed of 36 Edw. III. Foyllye. It is possible that 'fylle,' the wild thyme, is the derivation of this word, places so often taking their name from natural productions. It is locally pronounced the File. Halliwell gives Foyle as a word for fallow-land.

STOKETT's, another manor, and a principal residence, giving name to a family of de la Stockette, or Stocket, whom we find living there, and represented by John de la Stockette in 12 Edw. III. Two members of the family, Katherine and Eleanor, were ladies of the household of Joan Lady Cobham, and are mentioned in her will. The former is buried in Lingfield Church, where there is a brass to her memory. It is clear that the place gave the name to the family, not the family to the place. The

¹ *Antiquities of Surrey*, p. 65.

origin of it is the 'Stoc,' or inclosed place, which is the root of the numerous Stokes that we find all over England.

BARROW GREEN, the principal residence in the parish, has been supposed to take its name from a barrow. "At Oxted," says Manning,¹ "is a very large barrow or tumulus, from which a capital house, called Barrow Green, takes its name;" and in the Index he tells us that this barrow was thrown up by the Danes. A careful examination of the so-called barrow, made under the direction of the late Mr. J. Wickham Flower, has proved conclusively that it is nothing but a natural hill; and, disagreeable as it is to upset long-cherished traditions, we must seek for the origin of the name from some other source, since it is not reasonable to imagine that any place would take its name from a supposed resemblance to a barrow. I do not find the name earlier than a Court Roll of 20 Edw. IV., where it occurs as "Barowes tenement," unless "Berewe," in a Court Roll of the 14th year of that king, be the same place. In a Rental of 1568 it occurs as Barogrene, in a Survey of the Manor of 1576 as Barowe Grene, in a Rental of 1577 as Barow Grene, and in a Rental of about the same date as Barrowegrene. The origin of it is not, I think, difficult to find. A district in the parish was called the Borough, or, as it is written in a Deed of 12 Ric. II., "The Bergh." Mention is there made of land at the Bergh lying between the common called the Bergh and land of Rauf at Bour; and so Borough Green, which was the piece of waste in this district, became corrupted by an easy process into Barrow Green, and the singular conical-shaped hill at once gave plausibility to the idea of a barrow.

HURST GREEN, a common in the parish, called in a Deed of 15 Edw. IV. le Herst, and in a Rental of 1577 Herstegrene, and some land adjoining, Herstelond. It is from the 'hurst,' or wood, and points to the amount of woodland formerly existing in the parish. Hurst Field is a field in Caterham, Hurst Green is the name of a place on

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 322.

the high-road between Tonbridge Wells and Hastings, and there is a parish near Blackburn so called.

MERLE, or MERROL COMMON, a common on the borders of Limpsfield parish, and standing high, is a corruption of 'Merehill,' the boundary hill. In a Court Roll of 19 Edw. IV., and in a Deed of 3 Hen. VIII., I find it written Merehill, and in the Survey of 1576, among the waste lands of Oxted it is described as the waste or common called Mearehill Common, containing 23 acres.

PERRYSFIELD, now a principal residence, was formerly a part of the demesnes of Stockett, and under the name of Perieslonds formed one of the three shares into which that property was divided 6 Hen. VIII. In a Court Roll of 14 Edw. IV. occurs Pyryesgrove, in one of 19 Edw. IV. Perislond and Perisgrene, and in a Rental of 1577 Perrys. Isaac Taylor¹ says that the names of fruit-trees are very unfrequent, with the exception of the apple-tree; but, notwithstanding this remark, I believe that the derivation of this word is to be sought for in 'pirige,' the Anglo-Saxon for a pear-tree. Pears were no doubt cultivated as well as apples. We find a small farm in Godstone called the Pear-tree Farm, at which was an iron spring of great reputation. Purley, in Sanderstead, anciently written Pirilea; Pirbright and Pirford, in the hundred of Woking, in this county, formerly written Pirifrith and Piriford, are probably from the same source, and not, as Manning says, from the name of some ancient proprietor. Piri, Perie, or Pirie is old English for a pear-tree, and is used by Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales:"—

"But for her lorde sche durste not done
That sate benethe and pleyed hym merye
Before the towre undur a 'perye.'"

In the Survey of 1576 two fields are mentioned in Broadham, called the Peare Crofte and the Little Peare Crofte. On Addington Lodge Farm is a field of the same name. On Foyle Farm is a field called Pear-tree Field. Perry-

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 367.

field is the name of some land close to Maidstone; and there are numerous places in the Anglo-Saxon Charters which have this prefix; *e.g.* Pirigtun and Pyritun, now Piriton, in Wiltshire; and Pirigfleet, Purfleet, in Kent.

GINCOCKS, the name of a farm in the parish, also one of the three shares into which Stockett was divided. We must at once discard the popular tradition which would ascribe it to the casks of gin brought hither by smugglers. It is an old name variously written. In a Court Roll of 2 Hen. VI., Janecoaks; in one of 19 Edw. IV., Jenkoks; in a View of Frank Pledge, 4 Hen. VIII., Gennecoaks; in a Deed of 6 Hen. VIII., Gyncockks; and in a Rental of 1577, Gencoaks. Some lands called Cokeslands and Coks Riden are constantly mentioned in all the early deeds, and in a Court Roll of 19 Edw. IV. "Cokeslands *prope* Jenkoks" occurs. Cokesland I take to be an owner's name, and to have been the land of a certain Coke or Cox, as in the Computus Roll of 35 Edw. III. appears "*firma terræ quondam Cokes,*" and Jencoaks to have been the possession of some member of that family; and in support of this somewhat prosaic derivation I have the authority of the earliest orthography of the word, 2 Hen. VI., wherein it is spelt Janecoaks.

FOYLE RIDDEN, the name of a small farm, is the 'Riden' or grubbed ground near the Foyle: it occurs as Folldriddings in a Court Roll of 16 Eliz. In 36 Edw. III., in 15 Edw. IV., and in 1577, we find a district called the Ryden or Ryddens, a tract of woodland doubtless which had been brought into cultivation.

SUNT, a farm bordering upon Crowhurst parish, written Suns in some of the early deeds. In a Court Roll of 1568, I meet with Merrells, *alias* Hunts, *alias* Scrivens, and in a Rental of 1577, Hunts, *alias* Sunts. It is clearly a possessor's name, although the final *s* is now lost. It is described in 1577 as consisting of 100 acres, and at the present time it is about 110, a remarkable instance of how little change it has undergone in three centuries.

ALLEYLANDS, possibly connected with 'aller,' a name for the alder-tree. This land is situated near the brook.

In the upper part of the parish, on Flint-house Farm, is a field called Gorse Alley, mentioned in a deed of 1649; but this was probably a gorse field with alleys or roadways cut in it.

ROSELANDS, a name still preserved in Rose Farm. In a Court Roll of 14 Edw. IV. mention is made of "Rose-landstrete between Hall Hill and Brodeham." In a View of Frank Pledge of 4 Hen. VIII., land is named called Le Rose. In a deed of 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, and in a Rental of 19 Eliz., it occurs as Roselands. It was very usual for lands to be held by the nominal rent of a rose, and this is probably the origin of the name. In a Deed of 18 Edw. III., John, son of Richard le Smith, covenants to pay yearly to Sir Robert de Stangrave, Kt., and Lady Johan, his wife, a rose at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist for two pieces of meadow-land in Oxted; and in a Court Roll of Tatsfield, 1641, Richard Hayward is said to hold Bassets-meade by rent of a red rose. Roses Field, on Broomlands Farm, in Titsey, may be named, perhaps, from the same cause; and on Kingsland Farm, in Farley, are two places called Rose Field and Rose Shaw; and on Goddard's Farm, in Tatsfield, Little and Great Rose Field.

HALL FARM, HALL HILL. This farm, otherwise known as the Hall, was formerly part of the possessions of the Abbey of Battle, and went with the Manor of Broadham. It points to the existence of an old house or hall at this place.¹

STONEHALL, now a principal residence, is a comparatively modern name. It represents the ancient "Stonehamme," the site of an old habitation, and mentioned in the Computus Roll of 35 Edw. III. The change to Stonehall is probably due to some former owner for whom the old Saxon name had no charm in comparison with the modern hall, and is one instance among many of the ruthless way in which old names are sacrificed to the vulgarism of modern taste. Aubrey mentions Stoneham Lane as the name of a lane in Caterham.

¹ On the word 'Heal,' hall, see Leo, *Anglo-Saxon Names*, pp. 52-3.

SNATTS, *alias* KNATTS, is a possessor's name. Snatt occurs in the parish register of Oxted in 1640, and in a Subsidy Roll of 15 Car. II. as Snet. I find also in the parish register of Limpsfield, in 1706, the name of Richard Snatt, and the greater part of this farm is in Limpsfield. In a Rental of Tatsfield, 1561, is some land called Snates.

COLTSFORD MILL. In a Court Roll of 15 Edw. IV. this appears as le Collys atte Mille, in 19 Edw. IV. Colts at Mill, and in a deed of 29 Eliz. as Coléssett Mill. I can give no explanation of the two latter. If the former, which is the name it now bears, is in reality the ancient form handed down by oral tradition (and local pronunciation will often afford the key to the meaning of a word which in written documents has become hopelessly corrupted¹), it will be the Colt's-ford. We find the names of animals in connection with fords in Oxford; Hertford, the stag's-ford; Swinford, the swine's-ford; Gatford, the goat's-ford; Horsford: and of birds also; *e.g.*, the eagle and the goose in Erningford² and Gosford. In the Computus Roll of Oxted Manor, 35 Edw. III., a field is mentioned called Goseforde, and in an Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 5 Edw. II., is a field of the same name.

EARLS WOOD, GREAT and LITTLE; spelt in a deed of conveyance of 1782 Eyerles Wood. We find the same name in Earlswood Common, near Red Hill. References, says Leo,³ are very numerous to the customary and judicial modes of life and to the different national grades; *e.g.*, Thengles-ham, the dwelling of a prince; Ceorlatun (Charlton), the village of peasants. Earls-wood is the wood of the eorl or earl, just as Charlwood, in the lower part of the County, still locally pronounced Chur-le-wood, is the ceorle's or peasant's wood. In a Court Roll of 19 Edw. IV. mention is made of Lordeslands, near Earls Wood; and in Tatsfield is a field called Lords Mead.

¹ The name of Cheverills, noticed under Titsey, p. 63, affords a good instance of this.

² *Cart. Ang.-Sax.*, p. 607.

³ *Names of Places*, p. 23.

GIBBS BROOK, the name of the stream that divides Oxted and Crowhurst. It is an old name, and is met with in the following forms: In a Court Roll of 14 Edw. IV. occurs Gibbys Mede; in a View of Frank Pledge of 4 Henry VIII., Regia via vocat. Chepsbrooke; in a Deed of 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, Gippes Brooke. In a Survey of the Manor of Oxted, taken 19 Eliz., the boundaries are thus described: "South the river of Gippes, which parteth the Manor of Okested from Crowhurst, butteth all along the said Manor of Okested from Tanrige Meadow to Caterford Bridge." Gib is given by Halliwell¹ as a young gosling, but it seems to be merely a local word; it is more probable that it must be classed with the large number of possessor's names, and points to the surname of an owner of land in that part of the parish.

THE RIDGEWAY, in the grounds of Barrow Green, occurs in the Computus Roll of 35 Edw. III. as 'Rugweye;' in a Court Roll of 1568, Rodgeways; in a Rental of James I., Ridgeway. It is either the ridge-way or path on the high ground, 'rig' or 'rugge' being old English for a ridge, just as Reigate is from Rigeigate, the ridge road, or else it is from 'rug,' rough.

RYE WOOD. A wood under the chalk-hill mentioned in an account of the demesne lands of the Manor of Oxted, in 1576. It appears that one of the districts in the parish went by the name of the Rey, or the Rye. In a Deed in Latin, of 12 Ric. II., Reginald de Cobham grants to Geoffrey Stremond a cottage with a crofte of land at the Rey, abutting on the king's high strete, leading from the Reye towards the Bergh. In Court Rolls of 14 & 15 Edw. IV. mention is made of the highway called Rye, and of a district called La Rye, which occurs again in a Rental of 19 Eliz. and in one of James I., and in 1576 it is called Rye Boro. Rye, *alias* Raye Croft, is the name of a field near Oxted Church. This district included the village of Oxted, and appears to have lain round Oxted Church and Barrow Green, in the valley, and therefore it is difficult to explain the

¹ *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

meaning of the word. Had it been the hill district, it might have been referred to *Rei* or *Rige*, a ridge; as in *Reigate*, and in *Ryested* and *Ryelands*, in *Tatsfield*.

ROBIN'S GROVE, the name of a wood, partly in *Oxted* and partly in *Tandridge*, occurs in a Court Roll of 20 Edw. IV. It might seem at first sight to be called after the bird, Keble's "sweet messenger of calm decay;" but the robin being found everywhere, it is hardly likely that any wood would be specially dedicated to him. *Robbyn* is given in the "*Promptorium Parvulorum*" as the old English for a robber; and it may well be that in the thicket of this grove in days of yore, some notorious highwayman lay concealed ready to exercise his calling upon unwary passengers along the *Pilgrims' Way*, which ran hard by.¹ *Robin's Ham*, below *Tilburstow Hill*, in the parish of *Godstone*, may possibly be referred to the same cause. I mentioned a field in *Tandridge* called *Rawbones*, a name given, I imagine, like *Starveacre*, to mark the poverty of the soil. The transition from *Rawbones* to *Robins* is a very easy one.

SPITAL FIELDS. In the Survey of 1576 the *Outer* and *Inner Spittlefields* are mentioned, and between the two a "*Turrett of Okes called Spittle Hill.*" A spittle or hospital was originally applied, says *Halliwel*,² to a lazar-house or receptacle for persons afflicted with leprosy, but afterwards to a hospital of any kind. The existence of leprosy in England is called to mind by the *lychnoscopes* or *lepers' windows* in our churches, of which an example may be seen in the chancel of *Limpsfield church*, and by such a name as *Burton Lazars*, a village in *Leicestershire*. *Spitalfields*, in *London*, took its name from the *Priory and Hospital of St. Mary Spital*, founded in the reign of *Richard I.*; and these fields were doubtless named from some hospital or pest-house formerly standing there. The *Computus*

¹ *Robin's Grove* is still the home of another notorious class of robber. It is a more certain find for a fox than perhaps any cover in the country.

² *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, p. 785.

Roll of 36 Edw. III. mentions a field called Spitelhulle, the Spital Hill.

LINCOLN'S LAND. This name, which occurs in an account of the demesne lands of Oxted *cir.* 1576, as the Outer and Inner field of Lincolnesland, Lincolnesland Croft, and Lincolnsland Grove, still exists. It is the name of an owner, who appears to have possessed land both in Titsey and Limpsfield. We meet in the former with Lincoln's Mead, in the latter with Lincolns. In the Parish Register of Limpsfield I find the name of Lincoln in 1561, and William Lincoln in a Court Roll of 1582.

CHALK-PIT WOOD. In the same document the Great and Little Chalk-pit Wood are mentioned. They are so called from being situated below the chalk-pit, which, from its great size, must have been worked from very early times.

BARDOXE BLOCK. In the Survey of 19 Eliz. it is said, "North the Manor of Oxted boundeth on Bardoxe Block," in a note to which, Manning¹ says, that it was "a stone placed to assist a traveller in mounting his horse, after having quitted it to ascend or descend the very steep hill here. It was remaining not many years ago." The stone mentioned in the Survey was at the top of the hill. Whence it acquired the name of Bardoxe Block I cannot say. In an Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 8 Hen. VI., land called Burdoux is mentioned.

THE TYE. This was a tract of land near Stockhurst. In a Deed of 36 Edw. III. it occurs as the Tegh; in Court Rolls of 15 Edw. IV. and 2 Hen. V. as Le Tye; in Deeds of 6 Hen. VIII. and 19 Eliz. as Tye. I noticed the frequent occurrence of this word under Bletchingley.² In three of the deeds cited above, it is mentioned in conjunction with the Ridons, or Ryden, and Chart, two other tracts of land in the same vicinity. These names have also been explained before.³ In an Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 5 Edw. II., are many names

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 382.

² "Surrey Etymologies," *ante*, part i. p. 85.

³ *Id.*, pp. 26 and 22.

with the suffix 'tegh;' *e. g.*, Chalvetegh, Horsetegh, La Thegh.

ABBOT'S HETHE and ABBOT'S DEANE recall the fact that the Abbots of Battle were, until the dissolution of the monasteries, lords of the manor of Broadham and owners of the Hall Farm.

MESEMEDE (Computus, 35 Edw. III.) is probably the mossy meadow, from A.-S. 'meos,' moss. We find various places in the Anglo-Saxon Charters with this prefix; *e. g.*, Meosbroc, Meesbrook, Berkshire; Meosden, Kent;¹ Meosdun, Sussex. In a Court Roll of 14 Edw. IV., a field in Oxted is mentioned, called Meseheld, *i. e.* the mossy slope, the word 'held' being explained by Stratman to mean a slope or declivity.² And in an Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 8 Hen. VI., is a field called Maseden, and in a Rental of Tatsfield, of 1402, is a field called Mosecroft.

AILSWELL, *al.* AYLESWELL (Survey, 1576). "The name of Eigil the hero-archer," says Taylor,³ "is probably to be sought at Aylesbury, formerly Æglesbyrig, as well perhaps as at Aylesford, Aysworth, and Aylstone." Besides these places, we find in the Anglo-Saxon Charters, Æglestona in Worcestershire, and Ægeleswurdh (Aylesworth), Northamptonshire.⁴ This, then, would be Eigilswell, the well dedicated to Eigil.

ARDYNG GROUNDS, mentioned in Court Rolls of 14 & 19 Edw. IV., and occurring in the Survey of 1576 as Addingren, seems rather to bear out the supposition expressed in a former paper⁵ on the name of Arding Run, in Lingfield, of the settlement of the clan of the Ardings in the neighbourhood.

ALDBERYES. A Court Roll of 1 Hen. VIII. speaks of three crofts called Aldberyes. This name, which we meet with in Albury, a parish near Guildford, and again at Merstham, as that of a manor there, is one of the many words in which the prefix 'eald' (old) is found.

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat. Cart. Ang.-Sax.*, 1177, 114, 18.

² *Dictionary of Old English*, in verbo. ³ *Words and Places*, p. 328.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat. Cart. Ang.-Sax.*, Cart. 549 and 423.

⁵ *Ante*, part i. p. 98.

There is not, so far as I know, any earthwork or borough here, and it is probable that the termination is merely used in its primary sense of an inclosure or space walled in.

ANDREWE'S CROFT (Court Roll, 1 Hen. VIII.; Andres, Survey, 1576; now Andrew's Wood), recalls the name of a former owner or occupier. Richard and William Andrews appear on a Subsidy Roll of Oxted, 14 Henry VIII.

BABBESWELL (Court Roll, 1 & 2 Ph. & Mary). In a Rental of Titsey, 1402, is a field called Babhurst. There are three places in the Saxon Charters¹ which are akin to the word, viz., Babbanbeorh, Babban fæling, and Babban med, but Mr. Kemble has not been able to identify them, and there is a place in Nottinghamshire called Babrooth. It is probably the name of some Anglo-Saxon owner.

BARKSTEDE (Court Roll, 6 Hen. VI.). This is a very common prefix, and occurs in Barkby and Barkestone (Leicestershire), Barkham (Berks), Barking (Essex and Suffolk), Barkstone and Barkwith (Lincoln), and other places; and Berkshire is the bearroc or baroc-scyr. Halliwell² gives 'barken' as a south country word for the yard of a house or farmyard. Barking Bottom is the name of a field in Warlingham.

BOURELOND (Court Roll, 2 Hen. V.), Bowerslonds (*Id.*, 20 Edw. IV.). In Crowhurst there is a small farm called Bowerland, and the lane leading to it is known as Bowerland Lane.

BOWSHOT (Bowshots Brook, Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.), the name also of a wood in Crowhurst. This has reference to the practice of archery,³ the final 'shot' being explained to mean a wood.⁴ Cockshot is the name of a hill between Reigate and Redhill.

BROMHULL (Court Roll, 38 Edw. III.), from 'brom,' A.-S., broom, and 'hull,' a hill. This, which occurs in

¹ *Codex Diplomat. Cart. Ang.-Sax.*, Cart. 623, 262, 389.

² *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

³ *Ante*, p. 108.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 81.

Bromley and numerous other places, is a very common prefix. I shall have occasion to notice it more fully hereafter under Broomlands Farm, in the parish of Titsey.

CHALVENCROFT (Court Roll, 12 Rich. II.) is the Cealfen-croft or Calves-croft, Ang.-Sax. 'cealf,' - a calf. Chaldon, in the Anglo-Saxon Charter Céalfdun,¹ and Chealfhill, Chealfaleah, and Cealfeswull, are other instances occurring in the Anglo-Saxon Charters.² The number of names that take their origin from animals or birds is very large indeed.³ Cowsland is still the name of some land in Oxted. It appears in a Court Roll of 14 Edw. IV. as Couslislands, and in one of 19 Edw. IV. as Cowsleland. It is a contraction doubtless of Cowlees land. Cowcroft is the name of a field in Farley, and in a Court Roll of 20 Hen. VII. I find a field in Titsey called Cowlese, and on Cheverells Farm, in the same parish, are three fields called the Calfease. In an Extent of Limpsfield Manor of 5 Edw. II. is land called Chalvetegh or Chalfitegh. Another name of the same kind in Oxted is Hareway. In a Court Roll of 20 Edw. IV. occurs "Regia via apud montem vocat. Harewaye." Leo⁴ remarks of words of this class, "that the first component of the names of places has reference to matter of history, to an event, or to a local feature; the historical occurrences, however, are often only such as befell the first settlers. A hare bounded across their path—they noticed a tree on the spot, or some peculiarity of ground, and the word which thence arose bore such a signification."

CHAPELL LANDS, at Brodham (Court Roll, 1568). This name possibly points to a chapel at one time standing there, or not improbably the rents of these lands were devoted to the sustentation of a chapel in the parish church under the will of some owner.

COLEACRE (Survey, 1576, and Rental, 36 Eliz.), written

¹ *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 532.

² *Id.*, Cart. 331, 436, 1202.

³ See Lower, *Cont. to Lit.*, pp. 30-2.

⁴ *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 1.

in an earlier document Cold-acre. This and such names as Colefeld, in this parish (Court Roll, 25 Edw. III.); Cold-blows, that of a hill near Plaxtol, in Kent, tend to support the theory advanced as to Cold Harbour.¹ Taylor² remarks that "Caltrop, Colton, Caldecote, and Cold Harbour, are all cold places, and the name of Mount Algidus may be paralleled by that of Coleridge."

CRABBIS (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.), from the Anglo-Saxon 'crabbe,' a crab, is one of the long list of names taking their origin from vegetable productions. Between Bletchingley and Outwood is a wood called Crabhill, and on Farley Court Farm a wood called Crab Wood, and three fields called Great, Upper, and Lower Crab-field. Appledore, Appledram, and the numerous Appletons, are from the apple-tree.

COMFORT'S PLACE, a small farm near Hurst Green, has been alluded to before under Godstone,³ as a possessor's name, and derived from the family of Comporte. I find in a list of the tenants of the manor, *temp.* Eliz., "Thomas Alfrey holdeth freely in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Ambrose Comporde, three parcels of land in Rye Boro."

CROTCHFYLD, *alias* CROUCHEFIELDS (Court Roll, 19 Edw. IV. and 1568), Crutchefeilde (Rental, 19 Eliz.), must be added to the list of names derived from the custom of erecting crosses. In an Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 5 Edw. II., is some land called Crouchelond, and in a Court Roll of Titsey, 15 Rich. II., and a Rental of 1402, is a field called Crouchfield, *alias* Crochfeld. Croucheacre occurs in a Court Roll of Warlingham, 20 Eliz. Finche's Cross, near Gincocks, I cannot explain, except it be from an owner's name. I find the place under this name in a Deed of 13 July, 16 Henry VIII. Finche's Cross is also the name of a field in Caterham.

DAWNEY MEAD (Survey, 1576), written in the Computus Dueneye. Halliwell⁴ gives Dawny as a word for

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 84.

² *Words and Places*, p. 470.

³ *Ante*, part i. p. 93.

⁴ *Archaic Dict.*, in verbo. It is used in this sense in Herefordshire.

damp, soft; and, in the absence of any better explanation, I offer it, although I am not aware that the word is used in this part of the country in that sense.

DEWELANDS (Survey, 1576). It is difficult to say why some land should be supposed to be more subject to the influence of dew than other; but I can only derive this from the word dew, A.-S. 'deaw.' In the Anglo-Saxon Charters¹ we meet with a place called Deawesbroc, Dewsbrook, Worcestershire.

DODWATER MEAD (Court Roll, 1 & 2 Ph. & M.), a meadow near the brook by Gincocks, I take to be 'dead water mead,' a name which still exists on the farm.

FARNEDENE (Rental, 19 Eliz.) is an instance of the occurrence of the prefix 'fearn,' fern, alluded to in a former paper.²

FRANKMANNIS (Rental, Jac. I.) is the land of the frank or the freeman.

GODWYN'S ERSH (Deed, 4 Hen. V.). The first part is the name of a possessor, whom we meet with again in Godwynesland, in an Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 5 Edw. II. 'Ersh,' given by Halliwell³ as the Kentish word for a stubble, is commonly used in that sense throughout the district, and pronounced 'ash.'

HANLE WOOD (Rental, 19 Eliz.). Derived from the Anglo-Saxon 'hean,' poor, or 'heah, heáne,' high. There is a wood of the same name in Chelsham; Henlee occurs in a Rental of Titsey, 1402; and Hoseland Wood in Limpsfield, anciently written Honesland, all of which I refer to the same source. Henley Hill is the name of a hill in Sussex, between Midhurst and Haslemere. There are as many as twenty-nine places in the Anglo-Saxon Charters commencing with the prefix 'heán,' and the same occurs in Handley, Dorsetshire; Henley, Hants; Henley-on-Thames; Henley, Somersetshire and Wiltshire; Hanley, Worcestershire; to which may be added Henley Wood, Yorkshire; Henley, Suffolk,

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat. Cart. A.-S.*, Cart. 570.

² *Ante*, part i. p. 82.

³ *Arch. Dict.*, in verbo.

and Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire. On this suffix Taylor¹ says: "Names of bad omen are rare. From the Anglo-Saxon 'hean,' poor, we have Henlow, Hendon, and Henley."

HOLLINDEN (Rental, 19 Eliz.); and in a Survey of the Manor of the same year, this is given as one of the boundaries of the manor on the north. It is the 'holandene,' or valley of the hollow, a name singularly descriptive of the shape of the ground immediately under the chalk-range. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters² is a place called Holan-dene, near Hoddington, in Hampshire, and another place of the same name near Ockwell, in Berkshire. There are thirty-six places given in the charters commencing with the prefix 'hol,' or 'holan.'

HOAREMED (Survey, 19 Eliz.) may be compared with Horelond, alluded to under Tandridge³ as being from 'hor, horu,' dirty; and Hokelonds and Hokemed (Survey, 1568) supply two more instances of the prevalence of the prefix 'hoc' or 'hook.'⁴

HORSTONE CROFT (Survey, 1576) may be taken to be the place where a boundary-stone was set up between an estate or a parish. Halliwell⁵ says that "Hoar-stones are stones of memorial; stones marking divisions between estates and parishes. They are still found in several parts of England, and are frequently mentioned in old cartularies."⁶ Hoare's Oak is a place on the borders of Somersetshire and Devonshire.

HOMEWOOD (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV., *et al.*). This word speaks for itself; it is the word of the hóm, or hame, the home of the early settlers. In the Survey of the manor and various rentals, it is always spoken of as the Boro' of Homewood. It seems to have been in the southern part of the parish, and Rye Boro' in the northern.

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 470.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 783, 1171.

³ "Surrey Etymologies," *ante*, p. 106.

⁴ *Id.*, p. 88.

⁵ *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

⁶ For a long and exhaustive paper on the subject of these 'Hoar-stones,' see *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. pp. 24-60.

HODERSLANE (Court Roll, 15 Edw. IV.), Hodersbrook (View of Frank Pledge, 4 Hen. VIII.), Hoders and Huderste (Survey, 1576). This, which has now been corrupted into Woodhurst, and is a residence in the parish, may be a possessor's name, but I am inclined to derive it from *híd*, *húd*, or *hýd*, the Anglo-Saxon measure of a hide, and *hurst*, a wood. The actual quantity of a hide has been very variously estimated, and Kemble¹ has devoted a chapter of his work to the discussion of the subject. If we may consider, with him, that it was about 33 acres, it is easy to imagine that there might have been formerly a wood of this size here. There is, to this day, one near the brook between Oxted and Limpsfield (to which, I suppose, the name of Hodersbrook to be applied), and some land, that was evidently formerly woodland, has been grubbed. The View of Frank Pledge speaks of "Regia via vocata Hodersbrooke." This, I presume, to be the road leading from the confines of the parish towards Broadham. Hidhirst is the name of a place in Sussex, near Bognor, given in the Anglo-Saxon Charters;² and several others occur with the same prefix. It is close to the district called formerly the Herst, and now retained in Hurst Green.

HOGTROUGH LANE (Survey, 1576). The lane leading up the hill at the back of Barrow-Green House; it continued to deserve the name until about two years ago. The miserable state of the roads and lanes formed a constant source of complaint at the Courts Leet in the Middle Ages, and to bequeath sums of money by will for the reparation of the highways was considered a meritorious act. Their condition formed the subject of many jesting names, such as this. Feather-bed Lane and Honey-pot Lane are the names of two lanes in Limpsfield. Hogtrough Field is a field in Caterham.

ILLY WOOD (Court Roll, 5 Edw. IV.), Illyewood Gate (Court Roll, 16 Eliz.). In the Anglo-Saxon Charter³ a place is given, called Illanleah or Illáleh, said by Kemble

¹ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. chap. iv.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 432.

³ *Id.*, Cart. 715.

to be in Kent; but it is described as in the kingdom of the East Anglians, and occurs with Barking and Hadley, and is manifestly in Essex. I can suggest no satisfactory derivation. In Woldingham are two fields, called Isle Hole and Isle Bank.

LEMED (Computus, 35 Edw. III.) is explained by a deed of the following year, in which it appears as *Leo meade*; Anglo-Saxon *leáh*, our word *lea*, still common in poetry. It is very usual as a suffix, and appears as a prefix in Leighton.

LOVEKYNELOND (Computus, 35 Edw. III.). This is one of the names of good omen, indicating, probably, a piece of good land on which cattle thrive. In an Extent of Limpsfield, 8 Hen. VI., is a field, which is called *Goodlukkes*. The number of names of bad import have been pointed out in a former paper.¹

MALYNSLONDS (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV. and 1568); *Mallingstones*, in the tithing of Homewood (Court Roll, 1 Hen. VI.); *Malingston* (16 Edw. IV.); *Mallingscroft*, on Ledger's Farm, Chelsham. The *Mallingas* is a name given by Kemble² as one of the marks or tribal names. We find it in *Malling* in Kent, and it is possible that this name is from the same source.

THE MARLES (Survey, 1576). In *Tatsfield* there was formerly a wood, called the *Marle Wood*, 40 acres, written *Moreleswode* in the Rental of 1402. This marks the constant practice in former times of marling land, or dressing it with clay dug from pits. The name is of frequent occurrence, and the numerous large pits, now ponds, are evidence of the same thing. The word is used by Chaucer in his "*Canterbury Tales*."³

"He walked in the feldes for to prie
Upon the Sterres, what ther shuld befall
Til he was in a 'marlepit' yfalle."

Of the antiquity of the custom, we have evidence from a passage in *Lambarde's Perambulation of Kent*,⁴ in which

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 84.

² *Saxons in England*, vol. i. App. A, p. 469.

³ *Canterbury Tales*, 3460.

⁴ Edition 1596, p. 445.

he says, speaking of the old chalk caves at Crayforde : “ In the opinion of the inhabitants, these were in former times digged as well for the use of the chalk towards building as for to ‘ marle ’ or amend their arable lands therewith.” Marles is the name of some land at Newdegate, mentioned in an Inquisition post mortem, 1576 ; Jacob’s Marle, that of a field on Marsh-Green Farm, Edenbridge.

MOTTECROFTE (Rental, 19 Eliz.) is probably another instance of the word ‘ mote,’ or meeting-place, alluded to under Motelands, in Tandridge.¹

MELSTRETE (Court Roll, 9 Hen. V. and 2 Hen. VI.) is probably the road by the mill ; so kiln is locally pronounced kell, and pit, pet. We find the prefix mel in Melton, Melbury, and other places. Melbury Pool is a place in Chelsham.

MORANT’S GATE (Deed, 5 Edw. IV.). This is apparently derived from the name of a possessor, the gate being probably a gate across the road near his land ; so we have Kent Gate on the confines of Surrey and Kent, at Wickham. These gates across high roads are still common in many parts of the Weald of Sussex and Kent, and were formerly universal. There was a knightly family of Morant seated in Kent, one of whom, Sir Thomas Morant, was of Morant’s Court, in Chevening, *temp.* Edw. III. Madams Court, and Madams Court Hill, on the road from Sevenoaks to London, is a corruption of Morant’s Court. In an Extent of the manor of Limpsfield of 8 Hen. VI., two crofts of land are mentioned, called ‘ Morauntescroftes,’ and among the farm tenants is John Moraunt ; and his name appears as a tenant in an Extent of the manor of Broadham, in Oxted, of the same year.

NETHERLONDS (Rental, 1568), from the Anglo-Saxon Nyðera, Neoðera, the nether or lower lands. This prefix occurs in Neoðerehama, Netherham, and Neoðeretun, Netherton (Worcestershire), Nyðeran Stanford, and Nyðerantun, not identified, mentioned in the charters.²

¹ “ Surrey Etymologies,” *ante*, p. 105.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 764, 139, 1301, 1296.

The Netherlands are the low-lying lands, and in this country the prefix occurs in Netherfield, near Battle; in Netheravon and Netherhampton, Wilts; in Netherby and Netherwick, Cumberland, and various other places.

NOTTINGHAMES, *al.* NETTINGHAMES (Rental, 1568, and Survey, 19 Eliz.). This is a possessor's name; Thomas Nettyngham appears on a Subsidy Roll of Oxted, 14 Hen. VIII.

POPESLANE, *al.* POPESLAND LANE, a name still existing, occurs as early as in Court Rolls of 7 and 21 Hen. VII., and Popesland and Popismede in a Rental of 19 Eliz. It is a possessor's name.

POWDER DICKS, the name of a small wood on Ginceock's Farm. I don't find it in any of the early deeds. Halliwell¹ gives "Pow-dike, a dike made in the fens for carrying off the waters;" and as this is in the lower part of the farm, near some flowing meadows, it seems not improbable that this is the origin of the name.

POWKEBROOKE (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.) is an instance of the prefix 'pouk,' alluded to in a former paper under Horne and Crowhurst.² In a note to the Journal of Timothy Burrell, Esq.,³ Mr. Blencowe says: "There are many farms and closes in Sussex which owe their names to having been the reputed haunts of fairies, such as Pookryde, Pookbourne, Pookhole, Pookcroft." Pookhole is a name of a field in the Manor of Ottenham, in Hailsham, and one of the local names in the Chronicle of Battle Abbey.⁴

PILLORIE CROFT (Rental, 1576). This is described as being in Rye Borough; and as that included the village of Oxted, it was probably close to it, and took its name from the pillory being set up there. In the *Sussex Arch. Collection*⁵ is a sketch of a pillory, which still

¹ *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

² *Ante*, part i. pp. 88, 102.

³ *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 124.

⁴ *Id.*, vol. v. p. 174, and *Chronicles of Battle Abbey*, M. A. Lower, p. 15.

⁵ Vol. ix. p. 361, *et sequent.*, where a full description is given of the construction of it.

exists in Rye Church. "Throughout the Middle Ages it was in use (says Mr. Lower) in all corporate towns for the punishment of men who broke the assize of bread and beer, and committed such-like small acts of injustice against the common weal." These presentments were very common at the Courts Leet of manors, and probably the punishment was employed in other places besides corporate towns. We find it generally associated with the cucking-stool, which was used in the punishment of women. In a presentment on the Rolls of Seaford, 37 Eliz., the jury present that the pillory, cucking-stool, and the butts are in a state of decay, and the same complaint is made in subsequent years. In a Rental of Oxted of 4 Hen. IV., the Manor is said to be held of the King, with a court from three weeks to three weeks, view of frank pledge, free warren of the Old Park, infangthef, outfangthef, *pillory*, cucking-stool, soc and sac, &c. We find from Maitland,¹ that in Cornhill was placed a pillory, for the punishment of bakers offending in the assize of bread; for millers stealing of corn at the mill, and for scolds and other offenders; and that in the year 1468 divers persons, being common jurors, such as at assizes were forsworn for rewards or favour of parties, were judged to ride from Newgate to the pillory in Cornhill with mitres of paper on their heads, there to stand, and from thence again to Newgate.

REMBOLDESMORE (Deed, 18 Edw. III.). I derive this word from Rumbald, a proper name; *i.e.* Rumbald's 'mór' or 'mére,' a pool or pond. And this its situation would justify, for the deed describes it as lying by the river separating Limpsfield and Oxted. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters a place is given in Buckinghamshire, Rumboldes-den,² and in Worcestershire, Rumboldes-mór.³ Rombald's Moor is the spot just fixed upon for the site of a large military camp. The prefix

¹ *Hist. of London*, vol. ii. p. 903. In *Long Ago*, of Sept., 1873, is a full account of the pillory, and the nature of the punishment, with several representations of it from early manuscripts.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 449 (so Index, but the reference is wrong).

³ *Id.*, Cart. 308.

‘Róm’ or ‘Rúm,’ which occurs in Romsey, Hants, and in Romney, Kent, and various other places, may be from ‘rúm,’ A.-S., roomy, spacious. Taylor¹ derives the latter from ‘ruimne,’ the Gaelic for a marsh; but certainly the ‘Róm-ea,’ or wide water, would as accurately describe this large tract, which was formerly overflowed by the tide. Mr. Edmunds refers the name to St. Rumbold, and cites Rumbold’s Wick, near Chichester, Sussex.

ROKESLONDS (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.), from A.-S. ‘hróc,’ a rook. The prefix occurs in three places given in the Charters²—Hrocanleah (Rookley, Berks), Hrocastoc (Rookstock), and Hrocaswyll (Rookswell, Devon). Rooksbury is the seat of J. C. Garnier, Esq., near Wickham, in Hampshire. It compares with Crowhurst, Rooksnest in Tandridge, and numerous other places into which the names of birds enter.³

SAXPAYS GATE. This is a possessor’s name. The family of Saxby are a very ancient one in the place, and are, or were until lately, owners of property therein. In a Court Roll of 6 Hen. V., I find that John Saxpays is a tenant of the manor, having married the daughter and heir of William Benet; and in 8 Henry VIII. Richard Saxper appears on the Rolls. It is also a Sussex name. John Saxbies is one of the witnesses to an Extent of the Forest of Ashdowne, made 14th April, 1576; and in the Registers of Maresfield, where it is of frequent occurrence, it is variously written Saxby, Saxpies, Saxbyes.⁴

SAWNEY MEAD (Note of demesne lands, *cir.* 1576) is perhaps from the A.-S. ‘sauene,’ ‘sauine,’ the savine, a species of juniper.

SEDECAPPYS (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.), Sodcops (Deed, 7 Hen. VIII.). The latter part of the word is apparently copse, or coppice. Sidcup, near Foots Cray, in Kent, approaches very nearly to it in form.

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 349.

² Kemble; *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 1221, 371, 272.

³ See Lower, *Cont. to Lit.*, p. 31.

⁴ *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xiv. pp. 44, 150.

SHEARE-LEYS, SHIRLESE, and SHIRLEYS (35 Edw. III. and 1576). This I derive from the A.-S. 'sceran,' to cut. Compare Shirley, near Croydon, possibly from the same root; and Long Sherlow, a field in Warlingham. In the majority of cases, where this prefix occurs, it is 'scire,' 'syr,' a county. Scireburne, Sherburn, the county brook; Scire-mere, the shire-mark, or county boundary.

SILKHAM, *al.* THE SILK'S HAME (Survey, 1576). A field of seventeen acres, adjoining Chalk-pit Wood, and a name still in use. I am not able to give any satisfactory explanation of it, but mention it, because, in the Anglo-Saxon Charters we find a place in Hants of the same name, Sioluc-ham.¹ If Latin roots were admissible, 'silex,' a flint, would be a plausible derivation.

SKETEHACCHE (Court Roll, 5 Edw. IV.). Presentment that a bridge at Sketehacche, in the tithing of Stonehurst, was broken. Der.: Sceatt, Scœtt, a division or corner; and this, being by the brook, was probably a parish boundary. On the word hatch, Taylor² remarks, that it is a hitch-gate and a common suffix in the neighbourhood of ancient forests; *e.g.*, Colney-hatch, Westhatch. If the derivation suggested of the prefix be correct, we meet with it in the name of a place in Hants, called in the A.-S. Charters Sceattelêah.³

SOGEAMS (Court Roll, 18 Ric. II.) is to be compared with a field of the same name, mentioned under Crowhurst.⁴

SOMERBERYES (Court Roll, 15 Edw. IV.). Der.: Sumer, summer; Bearo, pasture for swine, the place of summer pasture for hogs. In the A.-S. Charters we meet five times with Denbæro,⁵ the pasture in the dene or wooded valley, and Wealdbæro,⁶ the pasture in the wood. This pannage for swine was of great value in

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 673.

² *Words and Places*, p. 484.

³ Kemble, *Codex Dip.*, Cart. 342.

⁴ *Ante*, part i. p. 104.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 114, 160, 179, 198, 239.

⁶ *Id.*, 162.

those days. The Domesday Survey states that the woods in Oxted yielded yearly 100 fat hogs; those of Limpsfield 150. The prefix Somer, or Sumer, occurs frequently; *e.g.*, Somerset, Somerton, Somerleyton, &c., Somerset Lane and Somerset Farm, near Peper Harow, and Sommersbury Wood in Ewhurst, in this county.

SWIERS (Rental, 19 Eliz.). "One meese, called Swiers, and three parcels of land thereto belonging, containing nine acres." It is derived, I think, from the Anglo-Saxon *swerra*, or *swora*, a neck, as suggested under Tandridge.¹ The word 'Swire' is given by Halliwell² as meaning the neck. There are two places in the A.-S. Charters of like name—Sueire (Swyre, Dorset) and Suiran (Swyre, Hants). In a Rental of the Manor of Titsey, 1402, is a field called 'Swirefelde,' and in an Extent of the Manor of Limpsfield (5 Edw. II.) one called 'La Swere.' Swereslond (Court Roll of Titsey, 1391). In Capel parish, on the borders of Leigh, is a farm called Swire's Farm.

VYNCHESLO (*Visus F. P.*, 14 Edw. IV.). Compare Wincheston Lane under Crowhurst,³ and in the Anglo-Saxon Charters, Winceburne, Winchbourn, and Wincawell, Dorset; Wincendun, Winchdon, Oxon.; and Wincesburug, Somerset. The termination 'lo' is applied to a slope of ground.

WARDINS (Rental, *cir.* 1605). There are two places in the Anglo-Saxon Charters almost identical,—Wearddún (Warden, Kent), and Wérdun (Warndon, Worcestershire). It is probably from the Anglo-Saxon 'wer,' or 'wær,' an inclosure, the inclosure on the down or hill. The prefix 'wer' or 'wær,' enters into numbers of places, and was noticed under Warwick Wood⁴ in Bletchingley.

ASHBY FIELD, on Whitehouse Farm, is either the field by the ash-tree, or is so called from an owner or occupier of that name.

TEYNTFIELD (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.). A field of the

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 107.

² *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

³ *Ante*, part i. p. 103.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 80.

same name in Croydon was noticed by Mr. Flower,¹ but no derivation suggested. Taint is given by Halliwell "as a large protuberance at the top of a pollard tree." The practice of pollarding trees was very common in the Middle Ages. We find pollards constantly mentioned as boundary-marks, or giving names to fields or woods; *e.g.*, Pollard Oak, Pollard's Wood. Teyntsfield is the name of a place near Bristol.

GRESHAM MEAD, a field near Broadham Green, records the possession by the Gresham family of the Manor of Broadham and the Hall Farm. The Manor of Broadham remained in the hands of that family from 1539 until 1718, and they did not part with all their interest in the Hall Farm until the close of the last century.

The following list is of names which are derived from former owners:—

ALLENLONDS (Survey, 19 Eliz.). Ellinor Allyne, one of the tenants of the manor.

DABERONS. John Dabrun, witness to a charter of release of the Manor of Oxted, 27 Edw. I.

DANEMED (Survey, *temp.* Eliz.). Robert Dane, tenant.

GILDENS. Thomas Gilden, tenant (Deed, 4 Hen. V.).

HEREWARDS, probably Haywards. The name of Hayward appears in a Court Roll of 25 Edw. III., and they were a yeoman family of some importance.

HOMMANDS (Survey, 19 Eliz.). Richard Hommand, tenant.

KNIGHETES (Deed, 1 Edw. V.) Thomas Knight, armiger.

MAYNESFIELD (1 & 2 Ph. & Mary). Henry Mahen, tenant. (Extent of Manor of Broadham, 5 Edw. II.)

SALMANS CROFT (1 Ric. II.). The family of Saleman owned lands at Caterham, *temp.* Edw. III.

SCHENLESLAND. Martin Schenche, or Schenke, married Clarice, the second daughter and heir of Roland de Acstede, *temp.* Edw. II.

SHOTTS (Rental, 1568). Richard Shot, one of the tenants at a court held 14 Edw. IV.

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 251.

STRAMONS (Court Roll, Jac. I.). Grant from Reginald de Cobham to Geoffrey Stremond of one cottage, with a croft of land at the Rey in Oxted, date May, 2 Ric. II.

SEVYERSTRETE (Court Roll, 9 Hen. V.). The names of John and William Sevier appear on a Court Roll of 3 Edw. IV. In a Rental of Titsey, 1402, is a field called Severescroft.

SCRIVENS (Rental, 1568). Eustach Scriveyn appears as a tenant of the adjoining manor of Limpsfield, in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., and Nicholas Skryveyn, in a Rental of Titsey, 1402. Mr. Flower¹ mentions a field called Skrevens in Croydon.

The following are probably from possessors, though their names do not appear on the Court Rolls, or elsewhere :—

ARMOURLAND (Rental renewed, *temp.* Eliz.).

BARNARDS, *al.* BECKETTS BARNARDS (1576).

BUGLES, *al.* BIGLES (Survey, 1576).

BUCKERELLS (Rental, 1568).

CLEMENTSDENE (Computus, 35 Edw. III.).

CULLEBOESLOND (35 Edw. III.). King's highway at Kilballs (Court Roll, 37 Edw. III.); Kilboles Brook (20 Edw. IV.); Kelboles (Rental, *temp.* Eliz.).

DEKESLAND (1576).

FENNERS (Rental, *temp.* Jac. I.).

HARBERS (1568).

JOLYFESMED (Computus, 35 Edw. III.).

Jolliffe ?

LACYES MEAD (36 Edw. III.).

STRUDERS (1576).

SPARKS HOUSE (19 Edw. IV.).

WORMERSLAND (36 Eliz.).

The following is a list of names of which I can give no satisfactory derivation :—

BICKE, *al.* BITTE MEAD (Survey, 1576).

CHANCEY CROFT (Court Roll, 15 Edw. IV.).

CORDIS (1568).

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 253.

ERTHIGORS (Deed, 1649).

GLYWOODS (Court Roll, 14 Edw. IV.).

GRENE EYSER (Court Roll, 15 Edw. IV.).

HYKEDES (36 Edw. III.).

INHOMES (17 Hen. VIII.).

JACKELYNGEFELDS (15 Edw. IV.).

*Mackerell
not
Epsom*
— MACKERELL CROFT (Rental, *temp.* Jac. I.).

NATYES, *al.* NATCHES (1568 and 1577).

PEAKE MEAD. Name still in use.

PAPSOMES (1576).

PETEPEND (36 Edw. III.).

SCALLIDRYDEN (15 Edw. IV.). Compare SCALLEDFIELD (Court Roll, Warlingham, 1717–1745); and Scald Hill, the name of a field in Caterham.

THE SCUTELL (19 Eliz.).

THINCHAMES, *alias* THE INCHAMES (1576).

THYNNANS (1576).

WECHE, or LE WECHÉ (Rental, *temp.* Jac. I.).

WOMBLANDS (18 Ric. II.).

WYSDOMFIELD (37 Edw. III. and 19 Edw. IV.).

LIMPSFIELD.

LIMPSFIELD. Domesday Survey, Limenesfeld; Extent of the Manor, 5 Edw. II., Lymenesfeld; *temp.* Eliz., Lymesfeld; 1685, Lympsfield and Limpsfield. We must dismiss the plausible derivation which would assign to it a Latin origin; *i.e.* ‘ager in limine,’ the field on the borders of Surrey (the parish marching on the county of Kent throughout its eastern boundary); it is inconsistent with the opinion before expressed,¹ and exceedingly unlikely that in a district where everything is purely Saxon, one place alone, and that one not of great importance, should have a Latin name. A Latin prefix with a Saxon suffix is, I think, fatal to the notion, even if other arguments were wanting.² To give the

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 92.

² Chesterfield, which might at first sight seem to be so compounded,

right derivation is not so easy. J. P. Harrison, Esq., in a paper on a Vicinal Road in the parish of Ewhurst,¹ mentions that along the line of it occur these names—Leming Lane, Lemon's Barn, and Lemmon Bridge; and he cites the opinion of Mr. Hodgson, in his "History of Northumberland," "that 'leam' and 'leming' are words very commonly applied to ancient roads or places situated near them." He says further, that Manning, in his "History of Surrey,"² agrees with Dr. Gale and Mr. Denne in thinking it probable that the public way or 'leman' which terminated at Stangate, on the Thames, gave its name to Lambeth. On this supposition, Limpsfield, or Lemanesfeld, as it is sometimes written, might have taken its name from the fact that the line of ancient road,³ called in the Middle Ages the Pilgrim's Way, traversed it from east to west. In the adjoining parish of Titsey, immediately on the confines of Limpsfield, is some land called Lemaneslond (Rental of Titsey, 1402). The objections to this derivation are, 1st, that the word Leming seems ordinarily to occur in connection with Roman roads; and 2nd, that the Pilgrim's Way did not pass through the village, but considerably to the north of it. Supposing it to be Lemanesfeld, it is easy to see how the transcriber of Domesday would have given it the Latinized form of Liminesfeld.⁴ Lympstone, near Exeter, and Lympsham, near Bridgewater Bay, have apparently the same prefix.

BRAMSELLE (Domesday Survey: "Bramselle belonged to this manor in the time of King Edward, as the men of the hundred say"). This place cannot now be identified. The derivation would be 'bremel' or 'bramel,'

is not so in reality, for the Latin word *castrum* had come to be adopted generally, and appeared in the Anglo-Saxon form of 'ceaster.'

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. pp. 5, 6.

² *Id.*, vol. iii. p. 46, and *note*.

³ I do not by this remark intend to imply that the 'Pilgrim's Way' is a Roman road. I think that it is in all probability an ancient British track, as I before remarked (*Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iv. p. 217).

⁴ Lemman is a Saxon word, used for a gallant or mistress, and occurs in Chaucer and Gower; so Lemanesfeld might be the land conferred by some Saxon on his mistress.

A.-S. for bramble, which occurs as a prefix in so many names; *e.g.*, Brambletye, near East Grinstead; Bramley Wolf, a meadow in Titsey,—and ‘sele, sel,’ a dwelling, which we meet with in Selesdune Selsdon, and Selhurst, Croydon.¹ ‘Sele’ is the dwelling of the wealthy, as distinguished from ‘cote,’ the cottage.²

HOOKEWOOD, the principal residence in the place. It is not an old name in its present form; it is locally called the Hook, and occurs as ‘La Hoke’ in an Extent of the Manor, 5 Edw. II., “*Pastura vocata ‘la Hoke.’*” The lane leading to it is called, in an early Court Roll of the Manor of Titsey, Hokstrete. Nomanshoke is a field at this point, mentioned in a Court Roll of Titsey, 1525, and Clayhouk Croft is a name of a field in that parish mentioned in a Rental of 1402. Little and Great Hook are two fields at Trevereux, as also Hocfield, Hocmeade, and Nicholhooke. In an early Deed relating to Caterham mention is made of eleven acres in the valley below ‘Hoca,’ now perpetuated in Hook-arm. I have already pointed out³ the meaning of this name as implying the place at the ‘hoc’ or corner of the parish. The old name for the residence was Beckett’s or Hare Hill, as appears by the Deeds. Beckett’s is doubtless from a possessor, the name appearing in the Parish Register in 1561. Harehull, as it is there written, occurs in an Extent of the Manor, 8 Hen. VI., and is derived from the hare, and may compare with Harewey, in Oxted.⁴ It is a dry, sandy bank, singularly suited to hares.

NEW HALL recalls the existence of a large manor-house at that spot, the residence of the Gresham family, the only traces of which now remaining are some of the old walls: the foundations may be seen in a dry summer. There is no record of the date of its building. It was probably erected by the Greshams after they became possessed of the manor in 1539, and may have occupied the site of the ‘capital message’ of the Abbots of

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. pp. 248–9.

² Leo, *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 54.

³ *Ante*, part i. p. 88.

⁴ *Vide ante*, p. 140.

Battle, the former lords of the manor, mentioned in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. Sir Thomas Gresham lived there *cir.* 1600, and died there 1st July, 1630. In the marriage settlement of Edward Gresham, son of Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Bart., in 1671, it is described as the Mansion House called Newhall, and a power is reserved for Sir Marmaduke Gresham to hold his courts for the Manor of Limpsfield at the Mansion House called Newhall, as hath been formerly used and accustomed. In a Hearth-tax Return of 1663, it is returned at twenty chimneys, which implies a house of considerable size; and in Symme's "Collections for Surrey" ¹ I find, "Nere unto the street of Limpsfield is a proper house of Sir Thomas Gresham, K^t, nearly allied to the Founder of the Exchange. He late inhabiting the Manour of New Hall, in Limpsfield, was the son of W^m Gresham, of Titsey, Esq." New Place is the name of a good house in Lingfield of the Jacobean period, formerly larger, but now in part pulled down and made into a farm-house.²

TENCHLEYS, formerly an old moated house of some size, now a farm-house, and considerably reduced, was the residence of the Homden family, one of whom, Sir Thomas Homden, was knighted in the reign of James I. It is properly applied to the old house near Itchingwood Common, not to that which now goes by the name of Tenchleys Park. In a Court Roll of Limpsfield, 29 Eliz., I find it written "Tenchleys" and "Kentsleys, *alias* Tenchleys." In the Extent of the Manor, 2 Hen. VI., John Tyntesle appears as one of the tenants; so that it seems probable that it is a possessor's name. It is also written Fensleys, the derivation of which would be from the fenny or marshy ground which surrounded the old house.

TREVEREUX. The orthography of this place is very various: 33 Hen. VIII., Trivyrocks; 36 Hen. VIII., Trivyrock; 4 Ph. & M., Treurokes; 23 Eliz., Treverocks; 1626, Trewrock; 1637, Treverook, Treverox; 1644, Tyverox; 1648, Treverock; 1714, Treveruex;

¹ Add. MSS. British Museum, 6167.

² Visited by the Surrey Arch. Soc. in 1862.

1745, Treverux; 1788, Trevereux. It is commonly supposed that the name was derived from some Norman-French possessor, but of this there is no record; and it will be seen that the present spelling of the word, which gives it a French appearance, is of recent origin, while all the earlier documents give 'rock' as the termination. The prefix I cannot explain; the suffix is explained by the rocky nature of the soil in the upper part of the land. In the Extent of 2 Hen. VI., Thomas Treverak is a tenant of the manor; and in a Court Roll of 31 Hen. VIII. Thomas Trivyrock appears; it may therefore be a possessor's name; but I think it more probable that the persons above mentioned took their name from the place. It has been suggested to me that it is a personal name, originally of Cornish origin. Trevarrick is the name of a village in that county.

ITCHINGWOOD COMMON. This is probably the same place which occurs in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. as Ethenewood. It is there described as a wood of sixty-five acres at Skymmany (a district in that part of the parish), and, as its name implies, it was formerly wood ground, though now entirely pasture. Its present acreage (fifty-six acres) tallies very well with its ancient description, as, no doubt, certain inclosures have taken place since that time. In a Deed of 1767 it is called Haling Wood, and locally sometimes Eastwood. Although I do not find Itchingwood in the earliest documents which I possess, there can be no doubt that it is an ancient name, and one of the tribal or clan names. The Iccingas are given by Kemble¹ among the marks inferred from local names. From them we have Itchingfield, near Horsham, Sussex, and Itchington, in Gloucestershire and Warwickshire, and possibly Etchingham, Kent, and Etchinghill, on Cannock Chase.

ETHENEWOOD would be from the A.-S. 'eten,' 'etan,' a giant, the root probably of 'Ethandun' (Edington, Wilts), mentioned in the A.-S. Charters.² The names of fairies and monsters enter very largely into Anglo-

¹ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. App. A, p. 468.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 314, 465, 1067.

Saxon names. I have suggested the same derivation for Enterden, in Godstone.¹ The Puckmires, Puckwells, &c., belong to the same category; and Devules Meadow (Rental of Tatsfield, 1561) is apposite.

HALING WOOD would, in all probability, be another tribal name from the clan or family of the Hallingas, whom we meet with at Halling, Kent, Haling Park, Croydon,² and Halyngbury, mentioned in a Deed of 1527, as a place in Caterham.

STAFFORD'S WOOD, anciently written Stafhurst, and still so pronounced locally. Extent, 5 Edw. II., Stafferstwode; ditto, 2 Hen. VI., Staffirsteswode; Deed 1750, Stafforst Wood. It is from the Anglo-Saxon 'stæf,' a staff; and 'hurst,' a wood. The same prefix occurs in Stafford, originally Stæf-ford; Staveley, Derby; and Staverton, *i.e.* Staf-ford-tun, Devon.³

LIMPSFIELD LODGE, the name of a farm, is one of the many instances in which we find Lodge. Loge is an Anglo-Norman word for a dwelling, from the French 'loger.' In a Deed of 1750 it is called the Court Lodge.

LIMPSFIELD PARK, the name of a farm. It derives its name from the park attached to New Hall. It is mentioned in a Deed of 1671. Park Mead, on this farm, is from the same source.

BALLARDS. (Extent, 5 Edw. II. and 2 Hen. VI., Ballardesland.) There is a wood of the same name in Addington parish. As I find William Ballard among the tenants, 5 Edw. II., I suppose it is a possessor's name. In the Church of Merstham is, or was, a brass to the memory of John Ballard and Margaret his wife, date 1463. Ballard Down Foreland is on the Dorsetshire coast. Cape Ballard is a cape of Newfoundland, and Ballards Point a cape on the west coast of Ireland co. Clare.

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 93.

² See Mr. Flower's remarks, *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 246.

³ A Stafford is a local word in Gloucestershire for a rough piece of ground covered with thorns and bushes. In Williamstrip Park, Fairford, is a piece of ground so called.

BOLTHURST, *al.* BOLTERSALL, *al.* WALTERS, is the 'Bold' or 'Bolt,' the dwelling by the 'hurst' or wood. There is to this day a wood immediately at the back of the house, and, being in the wealden part of the parish, it was doubtless at one time surrounded by wood.

GRANTS, a farm of that name. It occurs in the Extent of 2 Hen. VI. as Grauntz. It may be a possessor's name, as we find in the Extent of 2 Hen. VI. the name of Roger Graunt; but, from its proximity to the waste land at Itchingwood Common, it is not improbable that it was originally a grant of a portion of the waste, and thence derived its name.

DOGGETTS, now corrupted into Doghurst, is a possessor's name. John Doget occurs as one of the tenants in the Extent of 2 Hen. VI., and the name is met with in the early rolls of Oxted.

STOCKENDEN, an ancient dwelling-house, now a farm, and much reduced in size. It gave the name to a family of De Stalkynden, or Stawynden, one of whom, Roger Stalkynden, is mentioned in a Deed of 1384 relating to Foyle, and in a Deed of 1367 relating to Tatsfield, in which he is called Roger de Stanyngdenn. John de Steneghendene is mentioned in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. Kemble gives Stocingas as one of the tribal names, occurring in Stocking, Herts, Stockingford, co. Warwick, and Stockingham, co. Devon, from which, perhaps, it derives its name. 'Stoc' is also A.-S. for a stem, or log of a tree; and in Crowhurst is a farm called Stocklands. The place is very often written Storkenden; and, if this orthography be correct, it would be derived from 'stork,' a stork. Its situation in somewhat low, marshy ground, with large woods adjoining, would suit very well with this derivation. In a Rental of Titsey, 1402, a field is mentioned, called "le Bromfeld nuper Stawynden."

THE MOAT FARM, so called from the moat with which, until quite recently, it was surrounded. There is a farm of the same name in Lingfield. Many of the old houses in the district were originally moated. Tenchleys and Stockenden both were so. At Lagham the moat incloses

a very large space of ground. Chevington Farm, in Bletchingley, was moated. Crowhurst Place has a very large moat; and in a field called Butler's Garden, on the farm adjoining Rooks' Nest, are distinct traces of a moat, although all tradition of any dwelling-house there is lost. There are the remains of a moat in a field to the right of the high road, leading from Bletchingley to Godstone, nearly opposite the Ivy-house Farm. Parish Register, Limpsfield, 1622, 26th November: "Buried a young daughter of Philip Casinghurst, of the Moate."

BRILLS, the name of a farm, probably a possessor's name.

PRIVETTS, a possessor's name. In the Parish Register of Limpsfield, 1728, occurs the name of Prevet.

BLACK ROBINS, the name of a farm, called, in a Deed of 1685, Long Robyns, or Robbins, and, 1781, Black Robbins, and in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., Brounrobyns. I have already¹ alluded to the popular theory, that these names with 'Robbin' are so called from the poverty of the soil, and in this case ('Starveacre' is the name of a field on the farm) the name would apply. Hungry Haven, on Great Brown's Farm, is not far off.

BUTCHER'S WOOD BANK, another name for this farm, and for the bank of wood opposite. It is so called, thus runs the local tradition, from the fact that one Wood, a butcher in Limpsfield, and owner of this farm, was murdered at this spot, and that his body was thrown into the limekiln and burnt. This story must have some foundation, and it is curious, in referring to the old deeds, to find that, about the year 1685, the inheritance in fee of these premises, called Long Robyns, escheated to Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Bart., then lord of the manor, upon the attainder of Thomas Wood, late of Lympsfield, butcher, deceased. The name of Butcher occurs in the Parish Register as far back as 1560, and possibly it is derived thence.

PARTRIDGE FARM, *alias* BENNETTS. Both names are from

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 84.

owners or occupiers; the former dates from the time of 5 Edw. II., when we find William Partrich among the tenants, and are able to identify the farm by the fact that it is there said that he pays a rent of 4d. yearly for a right of exit on to Stafhurst Wood; and in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., John Partrich holds a messuage and 16 acres of land near Staffirsteswode. The name of Partridge Farm occurs on a tombstone in Limpsfield churchyard of the beginning of this century, but it is now generally known as Bennett's. The name of William Benet occurs in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI.

WHITEHOUSE FARM, *alias* STACYES. The latter is the ancient name, and is derived from the family of Stacey, who are still to be met with in these parts. In the Survey of Oxted Manor of 19 Eliz., "Stacie his Farm" is mentioned as one of the boundaries: the bounds of Limpsfield and Oxted manors meet on this farm. Stacey occurs in the Parish Register, 1569, and in a Court Roll of Titsey, 15 Ric. II., is a field called Staciescrofte.

GRUBBS, *alias* MOUSES, a possessor's name. John Grubbe appears as a tenant in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., among others, holding land at Stafford's Wood, near which this is situated. Mouses appears as Musherte in the Extent of 6 Edw. II., and as Mousherstisfeld in that of 8 Hen. VI., in which we find the names of John Mousherst and Gilbert Mous, holding a toft and a garden at Stafford's Wood; and in a Court Roll of Oxted, of 14 Edw. IV. we find a field called Mouseherst.

PLUM PARK, a small field lying by itself in the middle of Stafford's Wood, charged, under the will of John Wood, in 1710, with an annuity of 10s. to the poor of Limpsfield, to buy thirty loaves of good bread at 4d. the loaf, to be distributed to thirty poor people of the parish, at the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers; to be given and distributed at the church porch upon every Good Friday in the forenoon. The name does not appear in the early records, but probably it is an ancient name, and a very old inclosure. The word 'pluma,' A.-S., a plum or plum-tree, enters into the names of several places. There is a place in Kent,

mentioned in the A.-S. Charters,¹ singularly like it in form,—‘Plumwearding pearrocas,’ *i.e.* the park or inclosure of the plumward, or keeper of the plum-trees. In the same charters are Plumhyreg (Plumridge, in Worcester), Plumleah (Plumley, Berks), and Plumstead, Kent and Essex. Plum Park is the inclosure of the plum-trees, and affords a good instance of the primary signification of the word ‘parrog,’ or ‘pearroc,’ park; namely, an inclosure.² Crabbett Wood, on Grant’s Farm, is of a kindred origin, being derived from ‘crabba,’ A.-S., a crab-tree; as also Apeltun, a field in Caterham. The present occupier understands it, from its being a solitary inclosure in the middle of the waste, in the sense of a plum taken out of the pudding.

STEWARD’S LAND. Two fields lying by themselves at Stafford’s Wood, and doubtless inclosed at some time from the waste. They may have originally been allotted to some steward of the manor. Steward is said to be derived from ‘stoweward,’ the keeper of the dwelling-place.

THE HORNS, a cottage and inclosure on Stafford’s Wood. In the Chart is a piece of ground adjoining the boundary of Westerham, called Horns Acre. In the Extent of 5 Edw. II. six acres of wood are mentioned in Hornesland, and in that of 8 Hen. VI. Horneslond occurs. This latter place is not identified, but it is somewhere in the district called Chart. I believe the derivation to be from ‘horn,’ a corner.³ The Horns is at the corner of Stafford’s Wood, and Horns Acre is in a corner of the Chart. It is remarkable that the Horns is now in part the property of Richard Heath, and occupied by him; and that in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., John atte Hethe appears as tenant of Horneslond. I am informed that there was a public-house at this spot, by the sign of the Horns.

BIRCHIN HALL, another name for the Horns, men-

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 204, 670, 1216, 562.

² See *ante*, part i. p. 86, and *note*.

³ See *ante*, p. 85.

tioned in a Deed of 1727. It is from 'beorc,' A.-S., a birch-tree, and 'hall,' a house. It was a noted resort for smugglers. In Chelsham is a field called Birch Hall.

VINTELLS, *alias* LENTILS, a small farm. I can suggest no derivation for this name.

HIGH RIDGE, so called from its situation on the high ground adjoining Merle Common.

HIGH LANDS, *alias* ROWLANDS, are the high, otherwise the 'row,' or rough lands. A croft near Stafford's Wood, of nine acres and a half, called Hegheland, is mentioned in the Extent of 5 Edw. II.; and in that of 8 Hen. VI. occurs Heyelondeshaghe, Highlands-hawe.

NEWINGTONS. Probably a possessor's name.

BATTERELLS, *alias* RED LANE FARM. It occurs in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. as Baterellsland, and in a Court Roll of Oxted of 19 Edw. IV., to which parish it adjoins, Baterellys, and in a conveyance of 1745, as Batterhill. It does not appear to be a possessor's name, and admits of no satisfactory explanation.

HOLLAND, the name of an old dwelling, now removed, but retained in Holland Lane, is probably from 'hol,' a hole or hollow,—the land in the hollow. In a Court Roll of Titsey, 26 Hen. VIII., some land is mentioned, called Hallond.

THE ROCKS, *alias* BRICES (Rental of Oxted, 19 Eliz., the Roicks). The first name is from the character of the soil, which is of a sandy, rocky nature. Will atte Rokke is the name of one of the tenants in the Extent of 5 Edw. II.; the second is a possessor's name. Henry Brice appears on the Homage in 5 Edw. II., and in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. there is one of the same name. In the same Extent some land is mentioned, called Brices-land, and again Brisinxcroft. It is difficult to distinguish which land is part of the Rocks, and which is at a place still called Brice Cross. The origin of Brice Cross is from the saint St. Brice, to whom a cross was probably dedicated at that spot. His festival was on November 13th, on which day, in 1002, the Danes in England were

massacred. Brixton,¹ in this county, originally written Brices-tane, is perhaps from the same saint; Brize Norton, Brices Norton, Oxfordshire, and, probably, Brislington, Somerset.

RIDLANDS, called Ridding's Farm in a Deed of 1712. I have already explained² that the prefix 'rid' means ground cleared or grubbed. This farm bears every appearance of having been formerly part of the common or waste, which at this part is covered with scrubs and bushes, and was an 'assart' or grant of forest land. This word, 'assart,' Latinized, occurs in the Extent of 5 Edw. II., speaking of a grove on the Down of 33 acres. It is said to be "de subbosco debili quia totum fere spine et tribuli et sic vix valet inde nunc per annum xii^d Et si prædicta grava fuerit 'assartata,' pastura valeret in eadem per annum 5^s 6^d." I append here a list of the instances in which I have met with the word 'Riddens.' It is interesting, as showing to what an extent grubbing and clearing was carried on, and how entirely the Weald or Wood was one vast forest. From the Extent of 5 Edw. II. we have Chert-reden, Osegodes-reden, La Redene. From the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., Hoosgoodredne, Parisesriden, Le Rednes. Extent of Broadham, 5 Edw. II., Reden. Court Roll, Oxted, 15 Edw. IV., Ryden, Scallidryden; 19 Edw. IV., Coksriden; Court Rolls, Titsey, 1395—1700, Brendredene, Le Rudene, Rydon; Rental, Tatsfield, 1561, Great, Little, and But Riden; Court Roll, Warlingham, 4 & 5 Ph. & Mary, Ridon; Court Roll, Borough of Langhurst; Limpsfield, 35 Eliz., Rydons; Court Roll, Felcourt, Lingfield, Stockeridden; Court Roll, Westerham, 1649, Southriddens Coppice and the Riddens.

Cheverell's Farm, Titsey, Benridings.

Beddlestead Farm, Titsey and Chelsham, Great and Little Riddens.

¹ Taylor, *Words and Places*, pp. 254 and 380, following Salmon (*Antiq. of Surrey*, p. 3) derives Brixton from Brigges-stan, a bridge, but this is not probable, as the ancient spelling is Bricestane, or Brixistane. Manning derives it from a pillar or stone, set up by one Brix, a Saxon, who owned land in Surrey, *temp. Domesday Survey*.

² *Ante*, part i. p. 103.

Tatsfield Court Farm, Riddens, But Ridden, Great But Ridden, Chalk-ridden.

Warlingham, The Ridings, and Button Ridden (Court Roll, 1745). Chelsham, Scott's Hall Farm, Riddens.

Limpsfield Lodge Farm, the Riddens.

Crouch House Farm, Edenbridge, Great, Little, and High Riddens.

Oxted, Foyle Riddens and the Riddens.

This makes more than thirty instances within a very small compass.¹

John Rodelond occurs in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. as one of the tenants, taking his name, doubtless, from the place.

LOCKHURST, a corruption of Lockyers, occurs as Lokiereslond (Extent, 5 Edw. II.); Lockyerslond and Lockyersden (Extent, 8 Hen. VI.); Lockearsland (12 Anne). It is probably a possessor's name, though the name does not occur in the early Extents of the Manor.

HEADLANDS, immediately adjoining the common or heath, is properly Hethlonds, and is so written in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI.

LOMBARDENS, *alias* LUMBARDINGS, a small farm. There is a wood of the same name on Chelsham Court Farm, in Chelsham, and Great and Little Lombardens are the names of two fields adjoining it on Beddlested Farm. It is suggested by Mr. Edmunds² that these words are derived from 'Lamba,' the name of a chief (or clan); and he cites Lamb-hithe, Lambeth; Lamberhurst, Kent; and Lambourn, Berkshire, in support of this opinion.

CROWHURST, mentioned in a Deed of 1720, is not, I think, like the parish of Crowhurst, the Crow's-wood, but a possessor's name. Robert Crowhurst appears in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., and there is still a family of this name living in the parish. The Deed above cited

¹ Among some property lately advertised for sale in Godalming and Chiddingfold were 11 acres of land called 'The Riddings.' Rydon is the name of a place near Watchet, Somersetshire, and also of a parish in Norfolk.

² *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 238.

describes it as a field of three acres, abutting to the common.

MOOR HOUSE appears as Morelond in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., and in the Parish Register as Moorhouse and the Moor. It is so called from its situation at the edge of the moor or common.

PASTENS, or PASTINGS, is probably a possessor's name, but I can give no authority in support of it, and I do not find the name in any early deeds.

VICAR'S HAW, written also Vigor's, Wickers, and Vigorous in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., which latter I take to be a corruption of Vigor's House. Vicar's Haw is not, I think, in any way to be connected with our word 'Vicar,' nor like the Vicar's Oak in Norwood, referred to by Mr. Flower.¹ I think it is from some person of the name of Vicker or Vigor. Haw, according to Leo,² may be rendered 'view;' and if this be correct, it would in this case be singularly applicable, the view from this spot being one of the finest and most extensive in the whole district. Taylor³ interprets Haw to mean a place where trees have been hewn, and almost synonymous with field. Watts Haw is the name of some land on the side of Pain's Hill in this parish, commanding a distant view over the Weald; and Clerkesagh, Bernehagh, Calipreshawe, Chertehagh, all occur in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI.

CHARTLAND. Mentioned in the Extent of 5 Edw. II., and described there as consisting of $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres in two fields, worth per acre 6d. In the Deed of Conveyance from Sir Charles Gresham, Bart., to the trustees of Archbishop Tenison, to whose Charity the farm still belongs, it is described as eight parcels of land, called Chart Lands and Chart Haws. The name is derived from its having originally, no doubt, formed part of the Chart, to which it adjoins, and having been inclosed from it: which Cherteriden, mentioned also in 5 Edw. II., would seem to imply. The occurrence of haw

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 245.

² *Names of Places*, p. 115.

³ *Words and Places*, p. 480.

here would apply, as in the last instance, to a fine point of view.

THE CEARN, *alias* CEARN BANK. The local pronunciation is Saine, and in a Rental of the Manor of Langhurst, 1671, occurs Saines Field. In noticing the same name under Lingfield,¹ I suggested that possibly it was derived from 'cearn,' A.-S., a pine. Taylor,² however, remarks that in no single instance in the charters do we meet with a name implying the existence of any kind of pine or fir, a circumstance corroborating the assertion of Cæsar, that there was no fir found in Britain; so that it is more probably a tribal name, from the tribe or clan of the Cearningas.

THE GROVE, a portion of Limpsfield Common. In a Court Roll of Titsey, 15 Ric. II., and a Rental of 1402, is a place called 'Le Grove.' It is from 'gráf,' a wood.

LANGHURST, anciently called the Borough of Langhurst, for which a headborough used to be chosen at the Sheriff's tourn for the hundred, is a separate manor. It went with the manors of Sanderstead and Felcourt, in Lingfield, and formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of Hide. It was granted at the dissolution, Feb. 6, 1539, to Sir John Gresham, Kt., by whose descendant, Sir Richard Gresham, Kt., it was sold to John Ownstead in 1591, and is now held by the owner of Trevereux. Courts are no longer held: the last was held in 1788. It is the Lang-hyrst, or long wood. Being in the Weald district, it was originally no doubt wood, and the prefix describes its shape, which is a long narrow strip on the eastern border of the parish. Starting on the north somewhere below Limpsfield Common, it runs to Edenbridge parish on the south, being bounded on the east by the brook which parts Kent and Surrey, and on the west from the Manor of Limpsfield by a small tributary stream which joins the main brook on Batchelor's Farm. Robert de Langenherst appears in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. It includes within it the following farms and places:—

¹ *Ante*, p. 97.

² *Words and Places*, p. 367.

TREVEREUX, mentioned above.

COULDEN, or COULDENS, a farm belonging to Archbishop Tenison's Charity at Croydon. It is mentioned in a Court Roll of 1626, and is a possessor's name, as I find in the Parish Register of 1583 the name of Coldin.

GUILDABLES. The name has been already explained under Lingfield.¹ It is here not only the farm of that name, which is mentioned in a Court Roll of 1694 as a message and lands containing 40 acres, called Geldables (the farm which now bears the name is 38 acres), but also a district, for in the same Court Roll we find Sir William Hoskyns, Kt., holding 160 acres of land called Batchelers, lying in a place called the Geldables, and William Fuller holding 8 acres and 15 acres respectively in the same. The actual limits of it it is impossible to ascertain, or what was the nature of the tribute to which it was assessed. In a Rental of Chelsham, 1568, is a field called Gildenefild.

BACHELOR'S FARM, a possessor's name. It occurs in a Court Roll of 3 Hen. VIII. as Batchellers, and in the Parish Register in 1592 occurs the name of Batcheller, which as Batchelor still exists in the parish.

MONKS, also a possessor's name, and not, as might appear, the property of any monastic body. The name of Monke appears in the Parish Register in 1634, and still remains in the district. There is a small farm in Tatsfield of the same name.

CAPERS, a small farm. In a Court Roll of 33 Eliz. a meadow is mentioned called Capersland, and in one of 31 Hen. VIII. occurs Chappersland, neither of which admits of any satisfactory explanation. In an earlier Roll, viz. 5 Hen. VIII., a toft and 40 acres of land is mentioned, called Cowperslond, which appears again as Cowps, and the late tenant John Cowper. This far exceeds the present size of the farm, and it is not easy to see why Cowpers should become altered into Capers; but I offer it as the only suggestion I can give.

¹ *Ante*, p. 98.

The following are all names mentioned in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Langhurst: ¹—

LE HURSTE (Court Roll, 1644), now the Hurst, *i. e.* the wood, may be compared with the same name at Oxted, and confirms the supposition that Langhurst was once chiefly or entirely wood-land.

SWAINSLAND. Swaynesland (Court Roll, 27 Hen. VIII.), Swainesland (*id.*, 1626), Swaynes-barres, now known as Swainsland Barn, is from the Anglo-Saxon 'swán,' a swain or herdsman. The prefix 'swan,' which enters into many place-names, is sometimes from the bird the swan; but in this case, and in that of a place in Kent, 'Swanadionu,' Swanden, mentioned in the Charters,² the first syllable being long, shows it to refer to a swain. These bars in old days were very common. Aubrey, under Warlingham, says, "Between the way from hence to the road from Croydon to Coulsdon is an old great Bar, as also two Barrs more in Croydon road."

LE CLEEVELANDS. Cleves, Clebyland, Cliveland, Cleve Platt (Court Rolls, 1646, 16 Hen. VIII., 31 Hen. VIII.); Clethesland, Chelsham (Rental, 1568), perhaps the same. Cleeve, Cleve, Clive, or Cliff, is given by Mr. Edmunds³ as a steep bank, and occurs in various places of the name of Cliff, Clifton, &c. If so, it is synonymous with the banky fields which are so numerous in the district. Halliwell gives Cleve, A.-S., a dwelling.

GARLANDS, *alias* GAYLANDS (1648), are the gay or forward lands. To say that wheat or other corn is looking gay is a common expression in the district to mean forward.

STONEYSHOTT, *alias* STONEYSHOUTE. (19th Oct., 13 Hen. VIII., Robert Heath is presented for cutting two oaks at Stoneyshowte.) If Taylor's⁴ explanation of 'shot' be the correct one, *i. e.* a wood, although it is far from satisfactory, this would mean the Stony-wood; and so

¹ Kindly lent me for inspection by H. Cox, Esq., of Trevereux, the present lord.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 364.

³ *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 189.

⁴ *Words and Places*, p. 360.

far as this particular place is concerned it is a correct appellation. It is a wood, and the soil is what is locally called 'chavokey,' a mixture of clay and stone. There are two other places mentioned in these Rolls which terminate in 'shot,' viz. Cockshot Field and Cockshot Mead; Hebber, *alias* Hibershott Croft, and Hithershot Field. The first would be from the bird the cock, the second is the hither or further field. Cockshot Hill is the name of a hill between Reigate and Redhill, and of a wood in Caterham. The word occurring in connection with field, mead, &c., makes Taylor's explanation very doubtful. Mr. Flavell Edmunds¹ explains 'shot' to be from 'sceotan,' to shoot, indicating an offshoot from a larger hill or range of hills; and, as far as orthography goes, his explanation appears the most probable, for it is difficult to see how 'holz,' German, a wood, English holt, became corrupted into shot, and to account for the appearance of the letter *t*. At the same time, although this meaning of offshoot would apply in a great many cases, in others, as in Aldershot, it certainly would not, for the alder does not grow on the hills. The same writer gives Cockshott, Yorkshire, and Cockshutt, Hereford, and explains them to mean a little shoot or spur. Cock, he says, means little, but on what authority I do not know, for I cannot find the word given in that sense; and where it does occur as a prefix, it is no doubt like the Gosfords, Henleys, &c., from the bird. Winshot is the name of the hill leading off the common to Hookwood, and may be from 'winces-shott,' the spur of the hill in the 'wincel,' the nook or angle; or possibly it is from 'whin,' the furze or gorse, which grows very abundantly there.

WIMBLES, *alias* WYMBLES (Court Rolls, 31 Hen. VIII. and 33 Eliz.). It is described as three crofts, a messuage, and a garden. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters² is a place in Middlesex called Wemba-lea. Wimble-bent is given by Halliwell³ as the name of a long, tall grass;

¹ *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 282, Vocabulary.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 220.

³ *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

and, again, wimble is a word still in use for an auger ; but neither of these seem very probable derivations.

NICHOLHOOKE (Court Roll, 1626) is another of the many 'hooks,' or corners. The first part of the name is perhaps connected with St. Nicholas.

Simstead
 PUBLETTS, *alias* PUPLETTS. Publett Barne (Court Rolls, 1646, 2 Edw. VI., and 33 Eliz.) is an owner's name, and the name existed in the parish not long ago. In Farley parish is a wood called Puplet Wood.

Simstead
 SOLLAM'S LAND is from a family of that name, who appear as tenants in 1648 and 1671.

PRIDDLES. I can give no explanation of this name.

The following are names of woods, hills, and other places in the parish which are in use at this day :—

DETILLENS, the name of an old house in the village, is from the family of Detillen, probably a French refugee family, who possessed it at the end of the last century.

PEBBLE BALL HILL. (Deed, 1712 and 1723, Pribble Ball Hill ; 1792, Pebble Hill ; in an old map of Limpsfield, Triple Bowl Hill.) On the top of this hill, on the common, was the bowling-green, and therefore I suppose the name is in some way connected with the game of bowls. Bowling Alley is the name of a field in Chelsham.

RIPS HILL and the RIPS COMMON, on the road to Westerham. I have already pointed out,¹ under a place of the same name in Godstone, that the commonly-accepted derivation of 'ripæ' is erroneous, and have suggested the mythical Hryp or Hreopa. Mr. Edmunds² cites a place in Kent,—Hreoplege, now Ripple.

PAIN'S HILL is from the name of a man. I find Richard Peyn mentioned in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. as formerly holding some land. In the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. some land is spoken of called Payneslonde, and two crofts of land containing 10 acres, and a messuage formerly of Nicholas Payn, are mentioned. Paynesfield is the name of a wood in Oxted, on the borders of Limpsfield. Paines-

¹ *Ante*, part i. p. 93.

² *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 274.

lond occurs in a Rental of Tatsfield of 1402. Painesfield Coppice is in Tatsfield, and mentioned in a Rental of that manor of 1561, and land called Painesfild occurs in a Rental of Chelsham, 1568. John Payne appears in a Court Roll of Titsey, 15 Ric. II., and only a few years ago an old inhabitant of that name was buried in that parish. Pain's Hill is also the name of a hill near Cobham.

POLLARDS WOOD HILL is the hill leading to Pollards Wood. Pollardeswode occurs in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. It took its name from some old pollard tree or trees.

DROVERS' WOOD, anciently called Tyes, takes its name from the old green lane running by it, formerly much used by cattle-drovers, and called locally Drove's Lane. In the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. occur Dryvereslond and Dryvers.

PARISH CROFT WOOD, not, as might at first appear, from being, or having been, parish land, for of this there is no trace. Among the names of those on the Survey in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. is William Paris, knight; in the same Extent we find Parishawe, Parisland, and in that of 8 Hen. VI. Parisesreden and Parysbrooke, the latter probably being the brook running across Itchingwood Common. It is therefore Parises-croft or Paris' Croft. The name of William Parys also occurs in an Exchequer Lay Subsidy of 6 Edw. III.

THE RACK PLATS, a part of the above wood. A plat is a flat piece of ground, explained in the "Promptorium"¹ as synonymous with plane. One of the meanings given by Halliwell to 'rack'² is a narrow path or track. In this case the designation would apply very well. It is a flat piece of ground through which the cartway passes from Itchingwood Common to the cultivated land beyond. A field in Caterham is called Mil Platt, and Platts Bottom is a place there. The Plats is the name of a field on Marsh-Green Farm, Edenbridge.

COLLESTERS WOOD, mentioned in the Court Rolls of the

¹ *Prompt. Parv.*, in verbo.

² *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

Boro' of Langhurst. In the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. is a croft called Coliestren, and being in juxtaposition with Clenchelands, the name of lands adjoining, there is no doubt it is the same place. It is probably derived from some owner.

HOSELAND, *alias* HONESLAND WOOD, is, I believe, from 'héan,' high or poor, as I have already noticed under Hanle Wood, in Oxted.¹ The character of the wood amply justifies the designation of poor.

GALLEYS WOOD, *alias* GALLEY LANDS, I conceive to be from 'gale,' A.-S., a nightingale. The district abounds with them, and I am writing this within a few hours of listening to a chorus of them in this very wood. The Gally-bird is a name for the woodpecker, so, perhaps, he may share with the former the distinction of having given the name to this wood. Such places often take their name from gallows having been erected there; but of this there is no local tradition.

KELL COPPICE, on Batchelor's Farm. So called from a limekiln at the end of it; kill or kell being the local pronunciation for a kiln.

CRONKLANDS (Cronksland, Deed, 12 Anne). This is a possessor's name. Thomas Cronge appears among the tenants in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., and the name appears as Cronke in the Parish Register in 1543. It still exists in the neighbourhood.

LOAM-PIT WOOD, so called from a large pit in it, from which probably clay was dug for the manufacture of pottery. In the Middle Ages there was a considerable manufacture of pottery in Limpsfield, as appears by large refuse-heaps, two of which were on land adjoining this wood. The fact is further confirmed by the Extent of 5 Edw. VI., which mentions Roger and Geoffrey, the potter; and in that of 8 Hen. VI., in which 'Potters' occurs as the name of a cottage.

THE BIRCHES. Numbers of woods bear the name, the birch being one of the indigenous trees in this country. It occurs in various places in the A.-S. Charters; *e.g.*,

¹ *Supra*, p. 142.

Beorc-ham, Beorc-lea, Berkeley, &c. In the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. a place is mentioned, called 'le Byrchet,' in Pollard's Wood. On the Manor Farm, Farley, is some woodland called Birchin Shaw.

LAKE STREET. This word street always denotes an old line of road, and very frequently a Roman road. The Saxons, says Taylor,¹ were not road-makers; they even borrowed their name for a road from the Latin language. The Roman 'strata' became the Saxon street. There was an old track here leading from the high road across Lake Street Green and over Watt's Hill to the Chart; whence the name street. Lake I imagine to be derived from its swampy position, a great part of the road being ordinarily under water. In the Extent of 5 Edw. II. Thomas atte Lak is mentioned; and in that of 8 Hen. VI. a place, called Le Lake, *alias* La Lak. Lac, Laca, A.-S., is not necessarily a lake, as we understand it, a large piece of water, but a pool. In the "Promptorium Parvulorum" lake is explained as 'stondyng watur,' a fit description of this place. Lagham, in Godstone, I refer to the same source.² In a Court Roll of Titsey, 26 Hen. VIII., is a meadow near the brook, called Lakesmede.

GRUB STREET, the name of another old line of road, leading formerly from Limpsfield Common to Titsey. One is reminded of a street of the same name in London, though the origin of the one and the other is very different. The latter was so called from its mean, dirty appearance; the former is either a possessor's name, from John Grubb, mentioned in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., and who, as stated before, has left his name in Grubb's Farm,³ or it is the grubbed street, the road made by grubbing wood and trees. Other instances of street are French Street and Well Street, in Westerham; Old Strete (Court Roll of Oxted, 1 Hen. VI.); Roseland Strete, in Oxted; highway called East Strete (Court Roll, Warlingham, 3 Edw. VI.); Heavenstrete (Rental

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 250.

² *Ante*, part i. p. 90.

³ *Ante*, p. 35.

of Chelsham, 1578); Oldstret (Court Roll, Titsey, 1 Hen. VIII.); South Street, Cudham.

WOLF'S ROW and WOLF'S WOOD are from a former possessor of that name. I meet with Wolfe in the Parish Register in 1565.

DIPSON BOTTOM, spelt in an old map Diptin Bottom, is where the road dips and then suddenly rises again.

KENT HATCH, mentioned in a Court Roll of Westerham of 1663, is where the parishes of Limpsfield and Westerham and the counties of Kent and Surrey meet. At this place stood formerly, no doubt, a 'hatch,' or hitch gate. On the high road between Lynmouth and Porlock stands a gate called County Gate, on the confines of Devonshire and Somersetshire. Hogelotes-hache occurs in the old Court Rolls of Titsey.

WHITE MARE, the name of a large pond on Limpsfield Common, is from the A.-S. 'mere,' a pool; white is probably a corruption of 'wæt,' A.-S., wet. I remember seeing a place of the same name in Wales, advertised as a meet of Sir Watkin Wynne's hounds.

CHAMPIONS, or CHAMPION'S PITS, the name of a cluster of cottages on the common, and of the waste adjoining, which has been all dug over for stone, but the pits have long been disused. It may possibly be from an owner's name, but more probably, I think, records the deeds of some hero of former days, whether champion archer or wrestler.

SHAGS POND. A shack-hole is given by Halliwell¹ as a hollow in the ground which receives the surface-water. I never heard the word used in that sense in this district, but it exactly describes the position of this pond, which is at the foot of a steep hill. In a Rental of Chelsham, 1568, is a field called Shagardene.

ALFONESMEDE (Extent, 5 Edw. II.), I take to be a corruption of Elfinesmede. In the same Extent we have a place called Eylfynescroft. It is from the A.-S. 'elfe,' an elf or fairy, and is one of the many names

¹ *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

derived from mythology: other like names are Elfenden, Elvaston.¹

BET-LES-HAM (*id.*), described there as a field of thirteen acres, now fourteen acres, pronounced Beetles-ham, is a field on Limpsfield Park Farm, spelt also Bedlesham and Pedlesham. 'Betl,' genitive 'betles,' is A.-S. for a beetle. Scarcely any animal, or even insect, was too insignificant to enter into Anglo-Saxon nomenclature, as may be seen from Lechford and Lechmere, derived from the leech.²

BUSARDESLAND (*id.*) is from the busard or buzzard, which Mr. Yarrell³ says is one of the most common of the larger hawks which inhabit the wooded districts of this country. The very large woods in this parish would have been congenial to them. Leighton Buzzard is not, says Taylor,⁴ from this bird, but a corruption of Leighton Beaudesert.

CLENCHESLAND (*id.*), Clencheslond (Extent, 8 Hen. VI.), now Clenchlands, or Clenches, described in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. as 36½ acres, now 40 acres, showing how little variation there is in the quantities between that time and the present day. It may be an owner's name, though the name does not occur in the early Deeds. I can offer no other explanation for it.

ELDEHAWE (*id.*) is from the A.-S. 'eald,' old. There are various places in the A.-S. Charters with the prefix; viz., Ealdenham, Aldenham, Ealdanleah, Ealdanhahl, &c.

ELLIOTES-GRAVE (*id.*), a possessor's name. The name does not occur in the early records, but in the church is a small brass, "To George Elyott, died 1644, room of the Privie Chamber of the Queen." He may have belonged to an old family of the name in the place.

¹ See Lower, *Cont. to Lit.*, p. 29.

² Halliwell, *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, explains 'Betle,' soft, fitted for cultivation, a term applied to land—North country word. The word in this sense being a north country word, it should be hardly justified in accepting it as the derivation of this name.

³ *British Birds*, vol. i. p. 77.

⁴ *Words and Places*, p. 390.

'Grave' or 'graf,' a wood or grove, is retained in the name of a part of the common called the Grove.

EASTOVENYE (*id.*). In the same Extent are mentioned Middleovenye and Westovenye, and in an old Court Roll of Oxted occurs Oveneye. They were three districts on the hill, containing respectively 38, 61, and 60 acres. It is clear that from very early times, judging from the large size of the chalk-pits and the quantity of refuse that has been wheeled out, that there were limekilns at various places along the hills. It appears to me probable that these places were named from the ovens or kilns. 'Ofen' is A.-S. for an oven or furnace. On Chelsham Court Farm are two fields called Ovenholes Bottom and Ovenholes Top.

FULEMEDE (*id.*). Compare also Fulegrove, in Prinkham, Lingfield, mentioned in the same Extent, and Fowlway, the name of a field in Warlingham. It is explained to be from the A.-S. 'fúl,' foul or dirty. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters¹ a place is mentioned in Surrey called Fulebróc, Fulbrook; and Fulham, Middlesex, and various other places, are referred to the same root;² but, according to Lower, they are from 'fugel,' A.-S. for a bird; whence our word fowl.

GAMELYNGDENE (*id.*, and Extent, 8 Hen.VI., Rental of Titsey, 1402). There was a grange at Gamelyngdene, *temp.* Edw. II. It was in the northern part of the parish. The Gamelingas are given by Kemble³ among the 'mark' names, from which he derives Gamlingay (Camb.) and Gembling (York.). Other places are Gamble-by and Gamelsthorp;⁴ and in the A.-S. Charters⁵ a place in Kent, called Gamelanwyrth. To the same source, therefore, this word must be referred.

GELDENEWODE (*id.*) is for Geldan or Gildan-wood, the wood that paid the gild or tribute, like the name of Guildable, before mentioned, but not the same place, as

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 987.

² Edmunds' *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 210.

³ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 464.

⁴ Edmunds' *Traces of Hist.*, p. 212.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 407.

that was within another manor, that of Langhurst. In Caterham is a field called Upper Gilsden.

GREGORIESFELD and GREGORIESDENE (*id.*), land on the hill, the name probably of some possessor, who does not appear in any of the early Deeds.

HAMO NETTESLAND (*id.*). 'Neát' is A.-S. for cattle, which we find, says Taylor,¹ at Nutford and Netley. Nutfield in this county is probably from the same source. Bosworth, in his Dictionary, gives neát-land to mean land let or rented: if this be correct, Hamo Nettesland is the land rented by one Hamo.

HALEMANNESLOND (*id.*) is possibly from 'hæla,' a hero, assumed also as a man's name. Mr. Edmunds² cites Hail-weston, Hailes (Glouc.), Halesowen (Worc.), Healhaugh (Yorkshire), &c.

IMPETONESLAND (*id.*), Intonesland (Extent, 8 Hen. VI.), a field of 36 acres 3 roods. In the Codex³ a place is given in Cambridgeshire called Impintún (Impington), which Kemble⁴ refers to the family of Impingas, and this, in default of anything better, is the only explanation I can offer.

JUNONIE (*id.*, and Extent, 8 Hen. VI.), the name of a wood, 22½ acres, and of a field also, the former being near Itchingwood Common, the latter on the hill. It is a very remarkable name: 'avis Junonia' is used by Ovid for a peacock, and I can only suggest that it is a piece of monkish Latin; but the name occurring in two different parts of the parish is strange. Peacock's Mead, a meadow in Titsey, and Po Shaw, at Trevereux,—'pó,' A.-S., a peacock,—are perhaps synonymous.

LUNTESFORD (*id.*), a croft of 3 acres, at a place probably where the stream could be forded. I cannot explain the prefix.

OTYNDENE (*id.*), a name still preserved in that of a field on Grant's Farm. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters⁵

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 468.

² *Traces of Hist.*, p. 221.

³ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 907.

⁴ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 467.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 230, 1093, 198, 409, 179.

are places called Otтанforda, now Otford, Otanhurst, Kent, and Otansihtré. The terminations of 'dene' and 'hyrst' following this prefix make it impossible to connect it with 'ote-otyn,' the corn, oats. Taylor¹ would explain Otford to be at the ford, 'quasi at-ford.'

OSEGODESRIDEN (*id.*), Hoosgoodredne (Extent, 8 Hen. VI.), records the clearing made by some Saxon of the name of Osgood. The same name appears in Osgotbi (Osgodby), Lincoln, mentioned in the A.-S. Charters.²

PASSEMERESFELD (*id.*, and Extent, 8 Hen. VI.) is a possessor's name. Roger Passemer appears as a tenant in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. Mr. Flower³ mentions a place of the name of Passemores in Croydon.

PRESTESMEDE (*id.*), Prestelande and Prestescroft (Extent, 8 Hen. VI.), land probably belonging to the Church. Priesthill is the name of a field in the village at the back of the Forge, late part of the glebe. In the A.-S. Charters⁴ are Préstesméd (Worces.), Prestemere (Wilts), Prestegráf, &c.

QUARRERE. The existence of stone quarries is as old as Domesday Book. "There are two stone quarries," says that Survey, "value 2s. and three hawks' nests in the woods." Ralph de la Quarrere occurs in a Subsidy Roll of 26 Hen. III. Gilbert atte Quarrere is one of the jurors named in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. The mention of his name and that of John atte Pette, and that of William atte Quarre, and John atte Pette in the Extent of 8 Hen. VI., shows that the quarries continued in use in the Middle Ages. It is rather singular, however, that in the construction of so many of the churches in the district, the soft chalk-stone or clunch is used, and not the native sandstone.

RUSES LAND (*id.*) is from the A.-S. 'risc' or 'rusche,' a rush, which we find as a prefix in Ruscomb (Berks), Rushden (Herts), and in Rushbroc, Rushbrook (Oxford);

¹ *Words and Places*, pp. 384 and 463.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 908, 984.

³ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 253.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 61, 329, 984.

and Russeleah, Rushley (Somerset), mentioned in the A.-S. Charters.¹

STROTEFELD (*id.*) (Gilbert de Strotefeld), now the Streatfields, a field on Broomland's Farm, mostly in Titsey, is so named from its proximity to Grub Street. It is the Street-field, or field by the road.

SKYMANNYE—SLYKEMANNYE (*id.*), a district near Itchingwood Common, where, *temp.* Edw. II., there was a grange, and now preserved in Slickendens, the name of a wood upon Grant's Farm. The suffix in both cases is 'ea' or 'eye,' water. Perhaps the first may be connected with the A.-S. 'sciman,' to shine or glitter, and the second with 'slik,' the A.-S. and old English for smooth; whence our word 'sleek' as applied to anything smooth.

SWALEWECLIVE (*id.*), a field of 16 acres, from Ang.-Sax. 'swalewe,' a swallow, and 'cleve' or 'clif,' a steep bank. We find a place of the same name in Wilts, mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Charters.² 'Swealewan-cliff,' Swallowcliff; and besides, 'Suueealuue,' Swallow-river; 'Swealewanhlyp,' Swallowleap (Hants); Swealwanthorn.

The following are from the Extent of 8 Hen. VI.

LE COMBE. A comb is explained by Bosworth in his Dictionary, to be "a low place inclosed with hills, a valley." It may probably be rendered by our word dell or dingle. Taylor,³ with much probability, says that it is the Saxonized form of the Celtic 'cwm,' which is frequent in Wales, where it denotes a cup-shaped depression in the hills. Leo,⁴ however, states that there is no connection between the two; that it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon verb 'cimban,' to join, and that its original meaning is confined to a sheet of water, and that it afterwards acquired the signification of a valley formed like a trough or water-course. Mr. Edmunds⁵

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 709, 577.

² *Id.*, Cart. 387, 1176, 199, 739, 1038, 1122.

³ *Words and Places*, p. 226.

⁴ *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 82.

⁵ *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 89.

asserts that Surrey has no combes; in which he is in error. Addiscombe, Combe, Farncombe, Hascomb, Combe Brabes, a manor in Godalming, Combe Bottom, near Albury, Combe Farm, Chiddingfold, and Combe Wood, Wimbledon, are names which suggest themselves at once; besides Compton, and locally, Estcombe, mentioned in a Rental of Titsey, 1402, and Aynscombe, a tenement and 40 acres of land in Warlingham, given in a Court Roll of 2 Eliz., and Uttercumbe, Bramley Coomb, and Upper and Lower Aldercoomb, fields in Caterham.

EGLYNDENE. Kemble¹ gives the Eglingas as one of the mark names found at Eglingham, in Northumberland; and Mr. Edmunds² refers Eg-dean, Sussex; Eggesford, Egmont, &c., to 'Egga,' the owner's name. This word is doubtless from one of the two roots.

FLORECOTE LOND, a pretty name, signifying the land by the cottage of flowers. Flore is given by Halliwell as an ancient form for flower.³ I have noticed the place called Flore under Godstone.⁴

FOUREHERNE. Herne is given by Halliwell as A.-S. for a corner, still applied to a nook of land. In this place three fields are spoken of at Fowreherne. On Tatsfield Court Farm are some fields called Clerks Herne.

LE-GORE. In Warlingham is a field called Goores, mentioned in a Court Roll of 2 Eliz. Halliwell says that the word 'gore' is explained by Kennett in his Glossary, as a small narrow slip of ground. In Caterham is a field called Edmond's Gore.

JACOBS. Some land at the back of the windmill is still so called, and it is curious to note that Jacobus atte Melle is mentioned in this Extent. He was the miller of that day, and from him the land got its name.

KNOKKES, the same word probably which occurs as a prefix in Knockholt. Mr. Edmunds⁵ refers the word to the shape of a hill, and cites Knockin (Salop), and Knook (Wilts).

¹ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 463. ² *Traces of Hist.*, p. 203.

³ *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

⁴ *Ante*, part i. p. 94.

⁵ *Traces of Hist.*, p. 237.

LOVEDAYSLOND. A loveday was a day appointed for the settlement of differences by arbitration. This land may have been the subject of litigation, and the difference in respect to it having been settled in this way, it may thence have acquired the name.

PERSTED, from A.-S. 'pere,' 'peru,' a pear; the same prefix as in Perrysfield, Oxted. In this Extent we meet with a field called Perie Croft. In a Rental of Tatsfield of 1561, occurs Perhams. Pear-tree Field is the name of a field on Coulden's Farm in this parish. In the A.-S. Charters¹ are two places called Perham and Perhamstede.

STEYNGHOUS, the dwelling of Roger Stalkynden, and probably what is now Stockenden's Farm. It is possibly a corruption of 'stanen-house,' the stone-house. This was a house of some importance formerly, and the old part is built of stone.

VYNEACRE. This is one of the many names of places which point to the cultivation of the vine in England; and in many parishes there is still a field called the Vineyard. In a Rental of Titsey, 1402, is a meadow called Fynyerde; mentioned also in a Court Roll of 15 Ric. II. Among the Surrenden Charters there was a Roll of Accounts of the Abbey of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, of the early part of Edward III.'s reign, headed "Expense in Vineis," giving the salary of the keeper of the vineyard and the different processes of cultivation.² "Vineyards," says the Rev. Edward Turner,³ "were common in this country at this early period. Almost every convent possessed one or more. The Bishop of Rochester's vineyard at Rochester was very extensive, and the monks of the Priory of St. Andrew, in the same city, had a large plantation of vines, which is called to this day 'The Vinesfield.'" The Abbots of Battle had extensive vineyards in Battle, and in 1365 the receipt of moneys from "the Wyneyarde of the

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 824, 1223, 1014.

² *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. ii. p. 226.

³ Paper on "Battle Abbey," *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xvii. p. 32, and note.

Rectory of Hawkherste" occurs as an item. The Vineyard and the Vineyard Rocks are names remaining at Buxted, in Sussex;¹ and in an early deed, relating to the Priory of Pynham, Sussex, Peter Fitzansell gives to the Church a garden and croft in Warne-camp, called the 'Vineyard.'² Vines may yet be seen on the walls of many of the old cottages in this district.³

These, from the same Extent, are from the names of owners or occupiers.

ALWYNESCROFT. Thomas Ailwyne appears in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. as a tenant; a name still existing in the neighbourhood.

BOGESELLE. John Bokesell appears in this Extent.

DOBERNOTE CROFT.

GLOVERSHOUS. Thomas Glover, a tenant in this Extent.

GEFFREYSHULLE. Geoffrey the potter occurs in the Extent of 5 Edw. II.

HENNEHORNE. William Hennehorne, a tenant, 8 Hen. VI.

MALCOTESHOUS. John Malcotes (*id.*).

MITCHELOTES-CROFT.

STERRES. Matilda Sterre, tenant, 8 Hen. VI. The name of Steer is still one of the most common in Limpsfield.

VARDONS.

WILMOTELONDE. Other instances of this name were mentioned under Bletchingley.⁴

Of the following, from the same Extent, I can give no explanation:—

Calipreshawe, Gonnore, Groboresland, Halideyes, Hykett, Knokkes, Plomaer, Tymoyms.

The following names are from the Tithe Survey and from Deeds, and are names of fields still in use:—

¹ Paper on "Battle Abbey," *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xii. p. 13.

² *Id.*, vol. xi. p. 103.

³ For a controversy on this subject see *Archæologia*, vol. i. 344; iii. 53-67. *Genl. Mag.*, 1775, p. 513. Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, ii. 537.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 83.

BARRCROFT (Deed, 12 Anne). Possibly from the A.-S. 'bar,' a boar. Barfield is the name of a field on Botley Hill Farm.

HIGHE À NOWRE (*Visus F. P.*, 22 Eliz.), a portion of the waste near Pebble Hill. This word 'Nower' occurs in a Rental of Titsey of 1402. "De Ricardo Woddene pro medietate del Noure"—La Noure in a Court Roll of Titsey, 15 Ric. II. The Nower was the name of a wood in Tatsfield, lately grubbed up, and it is also the name of a hanging-wood at a very steep part of the chalk-range in Brasted. In Chelsham also is a hill called Nore-hill. Compare also the Nore on the Thames off Sheerness, and Black Nore, a cape in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the Severn. It may be connected with 'nor,' the north.

JOAN AT WELL, the name of a field, is nothing more than Joan atte Well's, who appears on the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. "John Deraunt tenet terras nuper Johanne atte Well." The family of Atwell were owners of what is now called Chartwell, in Westerham, anciently Well Street, and were a yeoman family of some consideration.

KITCHIN CROFT (Deed, 12 Anne). I noticed the frequent occurrence of this name under Bletchingley.¹ To the list there given may be added Kitchen Mead, Caterham; Kitchen Field, on Park Farm, Limpsfield; Kitchen Mead, Tenchleys and Stockenden Farms; Kitchen Field, Foyle Farm, Oxted. In these latter cases it is the field at the back of the house, which explains it; but in many instances it is found far removed from the dwelling.

PADBROOK, a meadow at the back of Limpsfield village, near the Oxted road. The prefix is from 'pad' or 'pæth,' A.-S. for a path; but as it is nowhere near the brook, it is difficult to account for the suffix.

PUDDING CROFT (Deed, 1667). The same name occurs in a Rental of Tatsfield of 1561, and possibly as Putcroft in a Rental of that manor of 1402. I think that it is identical with Padingden and other like names, men-

¹ *Ante*, p. 82.

tioned under Lingfield.¹ The Podingas is given by Kemble as one of the mark or tribal names.

RODNEY MEAD recalls the Rodney, the sign of a public-house, now vulgarized into the Coach and Horses. "Admiral Rodney," says Hotten,² "seems to have obtained a larger share of popularity than Nelson himself."

SHAVING CROFT (Deed, 1667). Halliwell gives 'shaving' to mean anything very small.

TONBRIDGE ACRE (Deed, 1667), the field, probably near the bridge, which crossed the stream; ton, or t \acute{u} n, originally meaning an inclosure. Town is very commonly used in old deeds for a village. The Town Farm in Oxted is the farm close to the village; Townland Pond, the pond near the village; similarly Town Pond, Godstone.

POSTLANDS, *alias* POSTENS, land near Hookwood, but part of a different property, the bounds of which were probably indicated by posts.

MILL MEADOW, a field on Limpsfield Park Farm, probably recalls one of the two water-mills mentioned in the Extent of 5 Edw. II. There are traces of a mill-dam here, but it has long been disused.

NUTTON CROFT, a field on Ridland's Farm, is probably from 'nuote,' 'notu,' the nut.

NEWBERRY FIELD, Bolthurst Farm, is the 'niwe,' or new; 'bera,' or 'bearo,' swine-pasture; some land inclosed after the rest for this purpose.

STONE'S WOOD and STONE'S FIELD, on the same farm, are not the stony wood and field, but take their name from an owner or occupier of this name. Stone is not an uncommon name in the district.

THE PLECKS, Doghurst Farm. Halliwell explains this word to mean a plat of ground, a small inclosure. On Pilgrim's Lodge Farm, in Titsey, is a field called the Hog Plecks.

SANDERSTEAD FIELD. This may be, like the parish of

¹ *Ante*, p. 95.

² J. C. Hotten, *History of Sign-boards*, p. 57.

that name mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Charters,¹ the sandy place, or it is an owner's name—Sanders'-stede. Sanders is not an uncommon name in the district.

TOTFIELD, Brill's Farm. There are various places in the A.-S. Charters² with the prefix Tot; *e.g.*, Totenbergh, Totborough (Dorset); Totancumbe, Totcomb (Berks); Totham (Essex); Totleah, Totleigh (Wilts). Places called Tot-hill, Toot-hill, or Tooter-hill, says Taylor,³ are very numerous, and may possibly have been seats of Celtic worship. Near Vachery, in Cranleigh, is a wood called Tothill Wood. Halliwell gives 'tot' to mean a tuft or a bush. In the "Promptorium Parvulorum" it is explained to mean land commanding a large prospect; but in this instance it would not apply, as the land is flat and in the Weald. Totnes, co. Devon, stands on the slope of a hill above the river Dart, and takes its name probably from the same root.

DENCHER FIELD (*id.*). This name occurs in that of a field at Trevereux, Denshire Field, and on Stockenden Farm, and at Barrow Green, and on Cowsland Farm in Oxted, as also in Densher's Corner, Caterham. I find a William Drencher in a Court Roll of Limpsfield of 1582; so possibly it is an owner's name, though, as it occurs as the name of a single field on so many separate farms, it would seem more likely that it has some special meaning.

BATTLE CROFT, Monk's Farm. These names are generally considered to point to the scene of some encounter. Taylor⁴ enumerates several which have been the fields of famous battles, but he remarks, at the same time, that local names often conserve the memory of forgotten contests of which no other memorial remains. This may be the case in the present instance.

PIPER'S CROFT (*id.*). This name occurs on Beddlestead Farm, Chelsham, Foyle Farm and Barrow Green Farm, Oxted—Piper's Field. In the Extent of 8 Hen. VI. the

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 317.

² *Id.*, Cart. 447, 1069, 1151, 685, 23, 460.

³ *Words and Places*, p. 326.

⁴ *Id.*, pp. 299-305.

name of Thomas Pypherst occurs, and the name of Piper still remains in the district, so that possibly it is derived from that source.

KETTLE-DRUM WOOD, Trevereux, recalls some event, the remembrance of which is now lost.

GREAT GUN BUTTS, Tenchleys. The keeping up the 'butts' in a parish was the constant subject of inquiry at Courts Leet. In a Court Roll of Sanderstead, 37 Eliz., is a field called Le Butt; a field in Titsey is mentioned in a Court Roll of 1655, called Butcroft, and in Caterham is a field called Butts Field.

SLIPES (*id.*). The "Promptorium" gives 'slype' as identical with slime, mud; so this is possibly the muddy ground. Slipe has another meaning given by Halliwell, namely, to uncover the roof of a building; in which case it would be the place on which some old roofless building stood.

INGLEY,—GREAT, FURTHER, and LITTLE INGLE LAND (*id.*). "Where 'ing' forms the root of a word, it means a meadow," says Mr. Edmunds;¹ "e.g. Ingham, three places, Ing-grove (York)." In the A.-S. Charters² we find Ingham (Herts), and Ingethorp, Ingthorpe (Rutland). It is somewhat of tautology to say Ingley.

SYBBEACRE (Court Roll, 1582). 'Sibbe' or 'sib,' is A.-S. for goodwill, amity; and in the A.-S. Charters³ are three places with this derivative,—Sibbe-stapele (Worces.), Sibbeslea, Sibbeswey (Hants). It may perhaps be explained to be land given as a peace-offering, or in token of goodwill. Mr. Edmunds⁴ treats it as a man's name, 'Sib,' shortened from Sigbert, and cites Sibbertoft, Sibbertwold, Sibthorp, &c.

HELLINGDENE (*id.*) is from the tribe or clan of the Hellingas, whom we find at Hellingly (Sussex); Hellingbury (Essex); Hellinghill (Northumberland); and in Hellingh, a place mentioned in the A.-S. Charters.⁵

¹ *Traces of History in Names of Places*, p. 231.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 950, 984.

³ *Id.*, Cart. 209, 1094, 595.

⁴ *Traces of History in Names of Places*, p. 282.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 809.

ELGATE OAK, on Whitehouse Farm. Taylor¹ says, "we find the name of Ælle at Elstead in Sussex, and Elstead in Surrey;" and to this name, perhaps, the present word may be referred.

The following, which I append, is a list of names still in use, but for which I can give no explanation:—

LONG QUAKERS, ROLLS ORCHARD, TOWREY FIELD (Brills).

SAINS FIELD (Trevereux).

UPPER, LOWER, and FURTHER DORRANTS (Stockenden).

LANKEYS MEAD (Rocks).

GUTTER LOGS (Redlane).

TITSEY.

TITSEY. A.-S. Charters, Tydiceseg;² Domesday, Ticesei; Rental, 1402, Ticheseye; Tyttese and Tytsey, Court Rolls *temp.* Hen. VIII. The final syllable 'ea' or 'eye' is the Saxon for water, a termination which it derives from the stream which rises in the garden at Titsey Place, and which is one of the sources of the Medway. Mr. Lower³ cites Titsey as an instance of the occurrence of 'Tit,' the legendary Saxon fairy, an explanation which would be satisfactory if Titsey were the ancient form of the word. Looking at the earliest spelling of the word, which in all cases must be the surest guide, I can only suppose that the first possessor was one 'Tydic,' the regular genitive of which would be 'Tydices,' and that Titsey, Tydiceseg, is Tydic's water. One is loth, of course, to disestablish the charming fairy and the poetical associations that surround her, and to set up in her place a plain prosaic Saxon owner, with a name so little euphonious as Tydic.

PILGRIMS' LODGE.⁴ This farm takes its name from its

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 311.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 492.

³ *Contributions to Literature*, p. 29.

⁴ See a notice of this farm, *Historical Memorials of Canterbury*, Appendix, note D, p. 258,

situation on the Pilgrim's Way, and possibly in former times it was a halting-place on the road. Neither this name nor that of the Pilgrim's Way occurs in any of the old Deeds relating to the parish; the latter, in a Court Roll of 1667, is called Eastfield Lane; and le Est-gate in a Roll of 22 Hen. VII. is perhaps the same, 'gate' being Saxon for a road.

CHEVERILLS FARM. In an old Deed, *Firma de Chivaler*; Chivalers, Rental, 1402. The local pronunciation of Chiffiers retains the meaning of the name, which has been lost in the modern spelling. It is derived from Chivaler, a knight, and doubtless constituted one of the two knight's fees of which the manor of Titsey consisted. There is a place of the same name in Wiltshire.

BOTLEY HILL FARM. So called from its situation at the top of the hill of that name. In the Extent of Limsfield Manor, 5 Edw. II., Bottelegh is spoken of as a district, and the name of Roger de Botleye occurs. In that of 8 Hen. VI. some land is mentioned, called Botel-lond. In the Rental of Titsey, 1402, three crofts and two gardens, "apud Bottele," are spoken of. "Upon the hill of Bottelegh" occurs in a Deed of 47 Edw. III., relating to Oxted. From very early times, as appears by the Inquisition upon the death of Thomas de Ticheseye in 1297, there was a capital messuage or manor-house at Titsey; and as there is reason to suppose that this was close to the old church and at the foot of Botley Hill, I derive it from the A.-S. 'botl,' a house, the hill of the mansion-house. Botley is the name of a place in Hampshire, not far from Southampton. Camden,¹ quoted by Taylor,² mentions a hill in Chelsham called Botle or Battle Hill, with a Roman camp upon it; but if ever there was a place of this name, it is not known now. Newbottle (Durham) and Bootle (Lancashire) are from this word 'botel,' a dwelling or mansion.

KING'S BANK, the name for a part of this farm, on which is a field called King's Corner. In many cases, *e.g.* Kingston, this prefix denotes a royal residence; but

¹ Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. 103.

² *Words and Places*, p. 204.

there are numerous instances in which the word occurs in the name of a field or wood, and possibly these were in ancient times royal hunting-grounds. The A.-S. Charters¹ are full of them. Cyngeswic, Kingswick (Sussex); Cyningesdun, Kingsdown (Kent); Kingeswudu, Kingswood (Somerset). In this neighbourhood we have King's Coppice, on Bolthurst Farm, Limpsfield; Kingswood, Sanderstead; and Kingswood Warren, near Epsom; King's Field and Shaw, on Upper Court Lodge Farm, Woldingham; and Kingsland Farm, the name of a farm in Farley parish. Kingshold is the name of a part of Warlingham Common.

LONESOME LODGE, another name for this farm, in allusion to its lonely situation, is of the same class as Cold Harbour, Mount Misery, &c. In addition to those already noticed,² I have met with a place called Hungry Bottom, near the Oaks, Banstead. A Court Roll of Limpsfield, of 1582, speaks of two acres of land near 'Heaven,' called Bothelle Land. This is not the agreeable situation which might at first be supposed, but near Hungry Haven, the name of a field on this farm.

PITCH FUNT, formerly a small farm, now some cottages and a homestead. It appears in the Rental of 1402 as Pichesfunte; in a Court Roll of 20 Hen. VII. as Pychezfount; and in 1391 as Pychefronte. The latter part of the word is from the fount, or spring, which rises at the foot of the hill near it. Mr. Edmunds³ says that Pitch, Pytch, means a small hill; and cites Pitchcot (Bucks), and Pytchley (Northants); but this will not suit the situation here. I am inclined to think that it is a contraction of Pightelles-funt, the spring by the 'pightle,' as in the Rental of 1402 a 'pightell' at Pichesfunte is spoken of. This word, before explained⁴ to mean a small meadow, is met with in a Court Roll of Titsey of 15 Ric. II., where Robert Heyman is said

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 18, 1049, 408.

² *Ante*, p. 84.

³ *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 266.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 81.

to hold 'one Pightell;' spoken of again in 1391 as 'le Pightell;' and in a Deed of 16 Eliz., relating to lands at Earlstonham, Suffolk, occurs "one pightell conteyninge III acreware and III rodes of londe." Half-moon Pightle, in Caterham, an existing name, is the small inclosure attached to the Half-moon Inn.

BROOMLANDS, the name of a farm. 'Brom,' the broom, is one of the commonest prefixes in local names; it occurs in fourteen different places in the A.-S. Charters, and in many places besides, not mentioned there. The soil on a great part of the farm is of a light, sandy character, in which the broom would flourish. In a Rental of Titsey, 1402, is 'le Bromfeld,' still the name of a field on this farm, and land called the Rougebromfeld and Bromfeldeshawe. In a Court Roll of Titsey, 15 Ric. II., a place is mentioned called 'le Brome,' which is probably the field in Chelsham, still so called. In a Court Roll of 4 Hen. IV. it is again mentioned as 'Bromfeldeshawe' and 'Bromfelde.' In the Extent of Broadham Manor, 8 Hen. VI., is a field called Bromfeld; and on Kingsland Farm, in Farley, is a field of the same name. Broomhall Mead is a field in Caterham.

WALKLANDS is a corruption of Wakelin's-land. Thomas Wakelin appears as owner in 1768.

BARTON SHAW, a small wood, now grubbed. This appears as 'le Bertones' in a Court Roll of Titsey of 8 Hen. IV., and can be identified as the same spot by the mention of the stream flowing by it. On Titsey Court Farm is a field called Barton's Mead. "In many parts of England," says Taylor,¹ "the rickyard is called the 'barton,' that is, the inclosure for the 'bear,' or crop, that the land yields." There are, he says, some sixty villages in England of this name.

PITCHERS WOOD and PITCHERS CROFT. The latter is written, in a Deed of 1616, Pitcherst. The latter part is the 'hurst,' or wood; the former 'pit,' a pit. Pitshurst would easily be corrupted into Pitchers.

SOUTH GREEN (Court Roll, 1667), Suth Green (26

¹ *Words and Places*, p. 120.

Hen. VIII.), locally pronounced Sow Green, and so written in a Court Roll of 1679. Formerly an open green, and so called from being at the southern part of the parish. South is frequently pronounced 'sow,' as in Sow-wester for Southwester. The Crook, a name of part of this green, appears probably in a Court Roll of 1525, as 'Crokedakar.' Crooksacre is the name of a field on Pilgrims' Lodge Farm, and Coney Crook and Crook Moon the names of two fields in Chelsham.

LEMANSLAND, Lemaneslond (Rental, 1402), Lemandeslond (Court Roll, 1525), has been already noticed under Limpsfield.¹ I refer to it here because in the latter Court Roll it is mentioned in proximity to "regia via inter Crokedakar et les quatuor acras," which would tend to strengthen the derivation suggested, viz., from 'leman,' a road.

GREAT and LITTLE TAGHURST. In the Rental of 1402, and a Court Roll of 15 Ric. II., occur Tigeresfelde and Tygeresmede; and in a Court Roll of 1391, Tigereslonde. Teggers, mentioned in a Court Roll of 26 Hen. VIII., is doubtless the same place. Walter Tagge appears in a Roll of 1391 as a tenant of the manor, and therefore I have no doubt that the modern Taghurst is a corruption of Taggers, *i.e.* Tagge's-land, and very possibly Tiger was another spelling of the same surname.

SWARF MEAD is probably from 'sweard,' sward, or grass, to which root Mr. Edmunds² refers Swarderton (Norfolk), Swarraton (Hants), and Swerford (Oxford).

BREWHOUSE, *alias* BREWER'S MEAD. It is possible that formerly there was a brewhouse here; it joins down to the stream; so in Bletchingley, Brewers', *alias* Brewhouse Street.

LINCOLN'S MEAD. This is a possessor's name. Robert Lincolne is presented at a court, held 1 Hen. IV., for erecting a gate between the domain of Limpsfield and Titsey. A man of the same name appears in a Court Roll, 27 Hen. VIII.

¹ *Ante*, p. 154.

² *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 291.

MOUNT NODDY, the name of a field on Broomlands Farm, of one on Wet Wood Farm, Tatsfield, and also of one on Botley Hill Farm, called, in the latter instance, also Mount North, of which, perhaps, it is a corruption. In both these cases it is high ground facing the north.

WORMER'S CROFT. Wolmescroft (Rental, 1402); Wormescroft (Court Roll, 22 Hen. VII. and 24 Eliz.); Wormerscroft (*id.*, 29 Hen. VIII.); Wolnes, 1578. In the Extent of Limpsfield, 8 Hen. VI., is a field of the same name, and also one in Oxted, mentioned in a Survey of 36 Eliz. I derive it from the A.-S. 'wyrn,' 'worm,' a worm, or any snake or reptile. Worms Heath, a common in Chelsham, is probably from the same source. In the A.-S. Charters¹ is a place called Wormesléah-wel.

BURNT OAKS, a field adjoining Titsey Wood, and possibly at one time forming part of it, recalls some conflagration now forgotten. On the road between Sidmouth and Sidbury, co. Devon, is a place of the same name. The Brenderede and Brendredone, mentioned in a Court Roll of Titsey of 15 Ric. II., are no doubt the clearance made by burning. In Caterham is a field called Burntwood. Burntwood is a parish in Lichfield, and Brentwood (Essex) is possibly synonymous. Burnt Stump is the name of a field on Scott's Hall Farm, Chelsham.

BANISTER'S PIECE is an owner's name. Richard Banister is one of the jurors at a court held 26 Hen. VIII.

DOD'S MEAD, Dod's Lane, are the like. William Dodd appears on the same roll, and the name is found in this parish in 1727.

STRATTON'S MEAD, the like. There is a stone in the churchyard to one of that name, who died in 1773.

BRAMLEY WOLF, Great and Little, the names of two meadows, and a small shaw, may possibly date from the time when wolves infested the large woods in the district. It seems difficult in any other way to account for the

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 406.

word. The wolf has left his name in numerous places; e.g., Wolfridge (Somerset), Wulhill (Wilts), &c.

POP-GUN FIELD and SHAW recall, perhaps, the barbarous times, not long ago, when man-traps and spring-guns were set for trespassers.

FLAX MEAD records, I suppose, the cultivation of flax, which was formerly, and still continues to be, grown in parts of England. Leo derives such places as Linleah, Lincumb, Linland, Lintun, from 'lin,' flax.¹

DUTNALLS, the name of a shaw in the park, now grubbed, is probably an owner's name, though the name does not appear. Darknoll was the name of a rector of Titsey in the 17th century, and possibly it may be for Darknolls. Durtnall is a name in the neighbourhood.

CHURCH WOOD, the name of a wood on Pilgrim's Lodge Farm. It is not in proximity to the present, nor was it near the ancient church; neither is there any reason for supposing that it was ever church property. The legend in the parish, continued to the present time, is that an attempt was made to build a church at this place, but that what was built by day was pulled down by the evil spirits at night.² This was told me by an old inhabitant of the place, who stated that his father had come across foundations in ploughing in the field adjoining. The truth of this latter assertion I have not been able to verify; but it is difficult to account for the name unless we believe so much of the legend as would imply either an existing or contemplated church at this spot. The Saxon Church mentioned in Domesday Book may have been here, or a church may have been commenced at this place, and for some reason abandoned.

HORSLEY MEAD, so called from the horse. In this field there is a stone just showing above the ground, which a former tenant of the land endeavoured to move.

¹ The proximity of this field to the Roman villa might suggest a plausible derivation from Flaccus, *quasi terra Flacci*.

² In *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. xii. 245, an almost identical legend is related of St. Matthew's Church, Walsall. Similar traditions exist also to Winwick Church, Lancashire, and Little Marlow Church, Bucks. (*Notes and Queries*, vol. v. and 4th S. xii. 295.)

He employed eight horses to no purpose, and desisted from the attempt. It is probable that this stone is a Saxon 'mere,' or boundary-stone. Other instances of the prefix horse are Horscrofts, Limpsfield (Extent, 5 Edw. II. and Henry VI.); Horscroft, Tatsfield (Rental, 1402 and 1571); Great and Little Horsley Down, in Chelsham; Horsley, Surrey; and Horseleah, now Hursley, Hants. Horsleah and Horsleahden are instances of the same name from the A.-S. Charters.¹

GREEN WAMP, *alias* THE WAMPS, a field on Pilgrim's Lodge Farm, for which I can suggest no derivation. On Red House Farm, in Tatsfield, are two fields called Great and Little Wampy Isles.

LEIGH'S CROFT, from a former owner. William Leigh appears on the Court Rolls as a tenant. "William Leigh, an auntient housekeeper, buried Oct. 1627" (Titsey Par. Register).

CULVER'S FIELD (Court Roll, 1655). 'Culfre,' or 'culufre,' is A.-S. for a dove, and the wood-pigeon, says Halliwell,² is still called a culver in Devonshire. In the A.-S. Charters is a place written Culframmere, now Culvermere (Worces.), and on Doghurst Farm, Limpsfield, are two fields called Great and Little Culvers.

GREAT and LITTLE VARNAGE (Deed, 1697); Farnehegge (1521). The early spelling explains the word as meaning the 'fearn,' 'hege,' or hedge or inclosure, where the fern grew. In an old deed the word is corrupted into Barnish. In the Rental of 1402 is a field called 'le Fernecroft.'

WHITE DEAN (Rental, 1402), the white valley, from the chalky nature of the soil. On Cheverell's Farm is a field called White Bottom, and on the Lower Court Lodge Farm, Woldingham, one called White Banks; as also on Ledger's Farm, Chelsham. White Leaf is a name in Warlingham. In a Court Roll of Warlingham, 20 Eliz., a messuage and 32 acres of land are mentioned, called 'Whitmylke and Egge.' So the White Lane is the lane leading up the Chalk Hill in Titsey.

PHILIPSTHORN, Philipsheld (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.);—

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 317, 958, 180, 896, 1235.

² *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

Jack's Croft, Jakyshaghe, Jakislond (Court Roll, 391); Jakkeshawe (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II., and Rental, 1402).—Adam's Croft—is a cluster of names all together, called from the Christian names of former owners, a custom somewhat uncommon. Jack's Bridge is the name of a bridge over the river in Lingfield, and in Tatsfield, Alissefeld occurs in a Rental of 1402, Alisecroft in one of 1561, and Alice Dean, on Cheverell's Farm, in 1616.

NAPKIN'S GREEN, a possessor's name. William Napkin appears in the Parish Register of Titsey in 1616.

UPPER and LOWER LADY LANDS. This name, possibly commemorative of 'Our Lady,' has been noticed before.¹ A close near the old Manor-house at Titsey was called Lady's Mead.

PARK LANE, the name of the road leading from Botley Hill to Woldingham, ran by the old Park of Titsey Place, which tradition says extended into Chelsham. So Park Field, adjoining, called le Parkfelde in a Court Roll of 10 Hen. IV.; Parkgatmede, Rental, 1402, the meadow by the park gate.

GREEN HILL, the name of a wood on Botley Hill Farm, and a common name. A field on Tatsfield Park Farm and a meadow on Broomland's Farm are so called, and the field immediately at the back of Titsey Church (Court Roll, 1667). In the A.-S. Charters² is a place called Grénhill; Green Street Green, two places in Kent.

HARTUM'S CROSSE records another of the wayside crosses. In a Court Roll of Oxted, 4 Hen. VIII., the Prior of Tandridge is presented for an encroachment, "in eo quod posuit crucem infra dominium istud."

HOGGETY HOLE, the name of two of the steepest hollows in Titsey Plantation, is possibly a corruption of Hoc-gate, the gate in the hoc or corner, or it may be connected with hogget, the name for a yearling sheep. On Sline's Farm, Chelsham, is a place called Hoggart's Hole; and in the A.-S. Charters³ is a place called 'Hocgetwisle.'

¹ *Ante*, p. 98.

² Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 461.

³ *Id.*, Cart. 688.

COLD HARBOUR. I append the height of various Cold Harbours in this and the adjoining counties, taken from the last Ordnance Survey,¹ as tending to confirm the supposition that they are generally, though not universally, so called from their high and exposed situation.

Cold Harbour, Titsey, height above sea-level 847·3 ft. *Id.*, Bletchingley, 400. *Id.*, Lingfield, 157·2. *Id.*, Croydon, 160. *Id.*, Camberwell, 42. *Id.*, Chobham, 193·4. *Id.*, Cranleigh, 199. *Id.*, Ewell, 172·7. *Id.*, Dorking, 745. *Id.*, Kingston, 28. *Id.*, Wisley, 100.—Surrey. *Id.*, Iden, —Sussex, 37. *Id.*, Penshurst, 300. *Id.*, Brenchley, 234. *Id.*, Tonbridge, 224. *Id.*, Bridge, 229. Ditton, 38. Isle of Grain, 16. Hoo, 104. Iwade, 15. Lamberhurst, 200. Maidstone, 200. Stansted, 600. Wye, 360.—Kent.

The following are names from the old Court Rolls, and from a Rental of 1402, which are no longer in use:—

BRUERE DE TICHESEY (Court Roll, 1391), Titsey Heath: ‘bruere’ is the old Norman-French for heath. This name is now changed into Titsey Bushes, but is no longer common land.

BYSLOWESBROKE (Court Roll, 26 Hen. VIII.), the name of the stream at the point where the parishes of Limpsfield and Titsey meet. I can give no explanation of the word.

BROCHEFYLD (Court Roll, 29 Hen. VIII.) is another instance of the word ‘bracha,’ a fallow, noticed before under Horne.² In a Rental of Tatsfield, 1561, two fields are mentioned, called Great and Little Breachelond, and in Chelsham are fields called Breach Crook and Lower and Middle Breach. Le Broach occurs in a Court Roll of Chelsham, 42 Eliz., and the Breeches Field is the name of a field on Doghurst Farm, Limpsfield.

¹ These details have been furnished me by the kindness of Col. Cameron, C.B., to whom I am indebted for supplying me with many additions to my list of Cold Harbours. In addition to these is a Cold Harbour Lane, leading from Bessels Green to Montreal Park, Kent. I have lately met with a Cold Harbour Farm at Newton St. Cyres, co. Devon, and one at Hollowcombe Moor, near Chulmleigh, in the same county. There is also a Cold Harbour near Glastonbury.

² *Ante*, part i. p. 8.

BURLESDOUNE (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II., and Rental, 1402); in the Extent of Limpsfield, 8 Hen. VI., Berle. In Chelsham is a wood called Burley Grove. Bosworth¹ gives 'byrl,' or 'burl,' as A.-S. for a butler or steward; but this derivation does not seem probable. I think it not impossible that it is a contraction of Birielles Dun, the hill of the burial-place. This word beryel is, as pointed out in the "Promptorium Parvulorum," in its more ancient sense, the place, and not the act of burial; it often occurs in the Wicliffite version of the Bible in this sense. If there were any known barrows on these hills, that fact would greatly strengthen this supposition, but in the Rental of 1402, in close contiguity with Burlesdoune, a place is mentioned, 'quondam Campes,' and in the Survey of Oxted, of 1577, the boundary is said to run to the lands of Mr. Udall, called Campis; this place being on the adjoining hills in the parish of Woldingham. On the Upper Court Lodge Farm there, two fibulæ,² arrow-heads, and celts have been found, clearly indicating some barrow there, the existence of which is confirmed by the names of two fields, the Great and Little Barrow Leys.

BERNE (Rental, 1402); Bernehagh (Extent of Limpsfield, 8 Hen. VI.); John atte Berne, Stephen atte Berne (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.). In the A.-S. Charters³ are places called Berne and Bernewell, now Barnwell St. Andrew's, Northants. 'Berne,' 'bere-ærn,' is A.-S. for a barn, *i.e.* the 'ærn,' or place of the 'bere' or corn, from which root Mr. Salmon derives the name of Barnes. Barn Field is a most common name. The greater part of this hill land seems to have been down. In the Rental of Oxted, 19 Eliz., Mr. Udal is charged for his hilly and downe land, and in the early Court Rolls of Titsey we meet with Longedowne, Lytelldowne, Lusteddowne, &c.; on Upper Court Lodge Farm, Woldingham, Great and Little Down, Great and Little Farthing Down.

¹ *Anglo-Saxon Dict.*, in verbo.

² Engraved in Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 420. See also p. 416.

³ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 1127, 984.

CARPENTERS, formerly a copyhold, and constantly mentioned in the Court Rolls, is a possessor's name. Richard Carpenter appears as a tenant in the Rental of 1402.

CLAPSHO,—“ a meadow called Clapsho ” (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.), mentioned also in the Rental of 1402. I can suggest no derivation for it.

CAVERSFIELD (Court Roll, 35 Hen. VIII.). Bosworth explains Cafertun as an inclosure before a house. Mr. Edmunds¹ makes Caver synonymous with ‘gafr,’ a goat, and cites Caversham, Kent, &c. Caversham is also the name of a place near Reading.

COPPEDHAWE (Rental, 1402), the haugh or high ground at the cop or cap, the summit of the hill. In Chelsham is a field called Coppendree (Court Roll, 39 Eliz.). Copthorn is a place below Horne, and the Hundred of Copthorne is that which includes Banstead, Epsom, &c. Manning² says of the hundred, “ that it received its name probably from some thorn, remarkable for the size of its head, or its situation on some considerable eminence, both which are expressed in the Saxon word ‘cop’ or ‘cope.’ ” Le-Hawe is the name of a field in Titsey, mentioned in this Rental and in a Court Roll of 1402.

ERLSGARDYN LE (Rental, 1402). The De Clares, Earls of Gloucester, were Lords of the Manor at this time. In 24 Edw. I., 1296, it was found that Earl Gilbert died seized of a manor in Tichesey, a capital messuage, ‘gardens,’ &c. This doubtless was the garden attached to the chief house.

FRENCHEVILES (*id.*), apparently a Norman-French name, but its origin or meaning is not clear. In Warlingham is a place called Frenches (Court Roll, 1 Mary), and the termination occurs in Moreviles, a place mentioned in the Rental of Tatsfield, 1561.

HYCKELINGHOLE (Court Roll, 6 Hen. IV.), HYKESCROFT (*id.*, 21 Hen. VII.). The Hicelingas is one of the tribal

¹ *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 186.

² *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 580.

names given by Kemble.¹ Hickling is a place in Norfolk mentioned in the A.-S. Charters.² Mr. Edmunds's³ derivation from 'Hicks,' a personal name, and lenland, cornland, seems very improbable.

JOYNCTORESLEND (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.), land charged with a widow's portion, or assigned to her in jointure. In 1314 we find that ten marcs were paid out of the manor of Titsey and that of Ashmere, co. Dorset, to Biblisse, late wife of Hamo de Valoines, for her thirds in the same.⁴ This may possibly have been the very land so charged.

LA LYNCH (Court Roll, 15 Rich. II., and Rental, 1402). In Chelsham are two fields, called Linch and Linch Bottom. Halliwell explains the word, in Kentish dialect, to mean "A balk of land, any bank or boundary for the division of land. Also called lincher and linchet." I have never heard the word used in this district.

LYTYLWOWES (Court Roll, 20 Hen. VII.), a croft called Lytylwowes. Wowe is given by Halliwell, and also in the "Promptorium," as A.-S. for a wall. The former quotes from Gower, MS. Bodleian 294.

"That ther was nothing hem bitweene
But wow to wow and wal to wal."

MERWYNESLOND, Merwynescroft (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II. and Rental, 1402). From Merewin or Mervyn, the name of some owner.

MORYNGES and MORYNGESCROFTES (Court Roll, 4 Hen. IV. and 20 Hen. VII.), are possessors' names. William Moryng appears in the Rental of 1402.

MARNESLOND (Court Roll, 1391). Marn is another form of 'morn,' A.-S., morning; but its meaning in connection with land it is difficult to see.

NOLAND (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.); Nomansland (Court Roll, 20 Hen. VII. and 27 Hen. VIII.); Nomanshoke

¹ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 452.

² *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 971.

³ *Traces of History*, p. 226.

⁴ Escheat, 8 Edw. II., No. 68.

(Court Roll, 1525). This name has been noticed before.¹ Mr. Edmunds² explains it to mean a settlement, or clearance on a waste, and refers to the name in Berkshire and other counties. I incline to the opinion, before expressed, that it is a piece of debatable ground, not ascertained to belong to one parish or another. In this case it was land on the border of Limpsfield. On the Lower Court Lodge Farm, Woldingham, are two fields, called Nomans and 20-acre Nomans, and in Warlingham one called Nomans-bush.

PRIOR'S CROFT (Court Roll, 1623 and 1715). There was no land in this parish which belonged to any priory, and I cannot explain how this field came to have the name.

POTEKYNSCROFT (Rental, 1402) ?

RERDHULL (*id.*) ?

SOULEMEADE, SOULECROFTE (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.). Mr. Edmunds³ would derive places with this prefix from 'salh,' a willow, and cites Soulbury (Bucks), Souldern (Oxford). These two fields are described as 'subtus montem,' under the hill, and may have been near the brook.

SHILCROFT (Court Roll, 22 Hen. VII.) is a contraction, I believe, of Shulleyescroft, which appears in the Rental of 1402, and is a possessor's name.

TRENCHMLEZ (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.) ?

WIPUTESFELDE (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II., and Rental, 1402) ?

WICHERES LE (Court Roll, 15 Ric. II.) ?

WHYPELLESDEN (Court Roll, 20 Hen. VII.). Possibly for Wiflesden, on which Mr. Lower⁴ remarks:—"We cannot agree with Dr. Leo in assigning the numerous names in the charters, beginning with 'wifl,' to the weevil (*curculio granarius*) of our barns. It is doubtless the name of an early proprietor."

YERLESHAWE (Court Roll, 20 Hen. VII.), "1 hawy

¹ *Ante*, p. 82.

² *Traces of Hist. in the Names of Places*, p. 257.

³ *Id.*, p. 286.

⁴ *Contributions to Literature*, p. 32.

apud Yerleshawe." I can find no such word as 'yerl;' it is possibly the Earl's Hawe, the 'y' being an interpolation.

T A T S F I E L D.

TATSFIELD. Domesday Survey, Tatelefelle; Deed, 1367, Tatesfelde, Tatlefelde; Rental, 5 Eliz., Tattisfeild; 1639, Tatsfield. Mr. Edmunds¹ cites Tatsfield, amongst other places, which he says are derived from 'teothern,' a tenth or tithing, *i.e.* a group of ten farms. I am not at all disposed to adopt this derivation, because, in the first place, I doubt whether it would be an accurate description of all or any of the places he enumerates, and, in the second place, no one parish more than another would constitute a tithing. A tithing was a subdivision of a hundred, consisting originally, no doubt, of ten families, with an officer or tithing-man for each tithing, and subsequently representing a territorial division. Looking at the fact that the Church is placed on the crest of the hill, that the old Manor-house, pulled down about the end of the last century, and the Rectory, were all grouped together near the same spot; that the early settlement was evidently on the hill, and that this hill, commanding a most extensive view over the surrounding country on every side, is pre-eminently a tothylle, or look-out place,—I suggest as the derivation 'Totehylle-felde.' I am aware that the first vowel is always 'a,' not 'o;' but the transcriber of Domesday might easily have altered Tothillfelde into Tatelefelle; at any rate, the change is not impossible. Mr. Albert Way has a long and interesting note on the word Totehylle in the "Promptorium Parvulorum." The A.-S. 'totian,' to stand up like a horn, is said to be the root of the word; to 'tote,' in old English, signifying to look out. I have noticed the word under Totfield, on Brill's Farm, in Limpsfield. No other interpretation suggests itself,

¹ *Traces of History*, p. 294.

unless to class it with the numerous possessors' names; but besides Tatele not having the appearance of a Saxon owner's name, the earliest form of the word, *i.e.* in Domesday Survey, has no possessive 's.'

WESTMORE GREEN, a Common. It is probably the place mentioned in two of the A.-S. Charters¹ as 'Westmeare,' as it occurs in close proximity to Bipplestye, *i.e.* Beddlested, a place not far distant. It lies very near the boundary of Kent and Surrey, and, assuming that what is now cultivated land was formerly part of the waste, it would denote the boundary-mark at the western extremity of Kent, just as Westerham, the adjoining parish, is the westernmost village.

CLACKET, CLACKET GREEN, a corruption of Clay-gate or the Clay-road. An old line of road runs in the direction of Westerham, well-nigh impassable in winter from the clayey nature of the soil. In a Court Roll of 1641 it is called Cleygate, and in the Rental of 1402, among the tenants of the adjoining manor of Titsey, appears Gilbert atte Cleygate. In the A.-S. Charters² is a place called Cleygat, Clagget (Wilts), and Cleigat, not identified, somewhere, probably, in Essex. Cleygate, written in Domesday Survey Claigate, is a manor in Thames Ditton.

SALCOTTS, *alias* CALCOTTS, once (says Manning) a capital mansion, has now been corrupted into Colegates, or Cold Court. The first name is probably from Sele-court, the court of the mansion; the second is synonymous with its present name of Cold Court, an appellation abundantly justified by its situation. It appears as Colegates in 1561.

GODDARDS (Rental, 1561). In the Rental of 1402, Walter Godard appears as tenant of a messuage and 24 acres, called Nobrighte's tenement; and this was the ancient name of this farm. John Godard is also mentioned in the same Rental.

TATSFIELD PARK, the name of a farm, and also of a wood, occurs in the Rental of 1402, where Thomas Oberd is charged "pro pastura parci de Tattesfelde."

¹ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 287, 657.

² *Id.*, 460, 824.

It is another of the many parks we find in the district. Compare Old Park, the name of a wood in Caterham.

LUSTED, a farm, of which the house and buildings are in Kent, but some of the land in this parish; mentioned in the Rental of 1402 as Lovstedesdoune; Lusted-doune (Rental, 1561). It is one of the names of good omen, such as Lovekyneslond, mentioned before.

WET WOOD, now changed to West Wood, is, as its name implies, very wet land. It is written Whetwood, and Whetwood gille in the Rental of 1561. There was formerly much more woodland on this farm.

LUDBURYS,—Great and Little Ludburye (Rental, 1561), Ludberries (Court Roll, 1641), is an owner's name. In the Rental of 1402 John Lottebury appears, some denizen of Lothbury, in London, who owned this land.

THE THRIFT, the name of a sandy warren, now a larch plantation. It occurs in the Rental of 1561 as 'Frethe,' and, in a Deed of 1643, as the Frith. In Farley is a wood called Frith Wood; in Lingfield a farm called Frith Farm; in Warlingham a field called Thrift Field; and in the Rental of Titsey, 1402, a place called Oxenefrith. Leo¹ says, "I am uncertain how to explain this word with precision. We have the choice of referring it to the German 'farh,' porcus; to the Anglo-Saxon 'fearh,' *porcellus*, or to 'fuh,' a furrow. It either denotes woodland yielding mast for swine, or, again (and it is in every respect the most probable), it relates to 'fuh,' furrow, and signifies a break in a forest, or a clear place, in or near a wood surrounded by a fosse or furrow. The Welsh word Fridd, or Frith, denotes a forest, a plantation, a tract of ground inclosed from the mountains,—a sheep-walk." Kemble² cites Charter 207, a charter of Coennulf, 814 A.D., in which the word occurs as 'firhde,' and 595, one of Eadgar, 976 A.D., in which it is written 'fyrhðe.' He says, "In the district of Craven, frith is used for a forest plantation or woodland, a tract inclosed from the mountain." Halliwell³

¹ *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 67.

² *Codex Diplomat.*, vol. iii. cart. xxv.

³ *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

says "a hedge or coppice." "The fels are understood the mountains, vallyes, and pastures with corne; the frythes betoken the springs and coppyses." (George Turberville, "The Bookes of Venerie," p. 114 (1575).) Drayton defines it as a high wood. Some writers explain it to mean all hedge-wood except thorns, a sense still used in the provinces, and it occurs in the local glossaries with the following meanings:—Unused pasture-land; a field taken from a wood; young underwood; brushwood. Many woods in Kent are still called Friths. In one of the charters¹ is a place called Fyrðestræt. Frith or 'writh' is given in a Vocabulary of Provincial Words in Devonshire as meaning 'underwood.'

ROWTIE, the name of a wood. It has been noticed under Bletchingley.² I mention it again to instance a field of the same name in Caterham. Roughheath is a name occurring in the Rental of 1561, as also a field called Rowfield.

CUBITTS, *alias* CUPIDS, *alias* KIPPERS COPSE, CUPID MEAD. Possibly an owner's name, though no name of the kind appears in any of the early Deeds.

CRUNDEL. Crundales (Rental, 1402); Grundalls (1561). This word occurs in thirteen of the A.-S. Charters. Kemble³ says: "This obscure word seems to denote a sort of watercourse, a meadow through which a stream flows." Leo⁴ says: "A crundel or crundwel is a spring or well, with its cistern, trough, or reservoir, to receive the water." There are two fields, called the East and West Well Field, which in all probability mark the site of the old name of Crundwel.⁵

DORE FIELD. Upper and Lower Dore Field; Dore Wood, on Lusted Farm, mentioned in the Rental of 1402; Darefeild (Rental, 1561). From the A.-S.

¹ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 1368.

² *Ante*, p. 85.

³ *Codex*, vol. iii. p. 21.

⁴ *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 95.

⁵ In "Memorials of a Quiet Life," vol. i. p. 285, Mr. Hare speaks of Anna's 'Crumble' as one of the ancient boundaries of Alton parish; "Crumble," he says, "being a small round pool for beasts to drink out of." The word 'crundel' is clearly intended here.

'dor,' which, as Kemble¹ explains, is not a door, but a gate.

RYSTED LANE, RYLANDS, RYECROFT. This name is applied to the road leading from Westerham over the ridge of the hill. I derive it, as Reigate, from 'rige,' a ridge; the Rysted being the homestead on the hill, and Rylands, a name still in use, is that of a field adjoining it. Ryecroft and Ryefeilde, in the Rental of 1561, may be from 'rye,' the corn. The latter was in the lower part of the parish. Little and Lower Rickets Hill on Cold Court Farm, are connected with the same word 'hrycg,' or 'hric,' a ridge, and possibly Rag Hill, on Tatsfield Park Farm.

POULTER'S FIELD, GREAT and LITTLE, on Cold Court Farm. Poulter is a poulterer. This form of the word, says Halliwell, occurs in Hollyband's Dictionaire, 1593. The rearing of poultry is attested by the numerous places into which the prefix cock and hen enter.

NONSUCH FIELD, one of the names of good omen, in contradistinction to such names as Barebarn Bottom, in Warlingham. Hoefnagle's print of Nonsuch Palace, near Cheam, dated 1582, defines it as "Hoc est, nusquam simile." Nonsuch is a field-name in the parish of Kirdford, Sussex.

LITTLE CHURCH BRAKE, a field on Lusted Farm. Kennett, MS. Lansdowne, defines brake as a small plat or parcel of bushes growing by themselves. In Palmer's "Devonshire Glossary" it is explained as "spinetum, a bottom overgrown with thick tangled brushwood." A place near Broadway, co. Worcester, filled with hawthorn bushes and short underwood, is still called the Brakes.² Why called Church Brake I cannot say, as it is not anywhere near the church. Chessebrake is the name of a field, from the Rental of 1561.

HEYS, UPPER HEYS, the name of a farm, is from 'haga,' a hedge or inclosure. Simon atte Hacche occurs in the Rental of 1402. "A haigh, or hay," says Taylor,³

¹ *Codex*, vol. iii. part xxiii.

² Halliwell, *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in verbo.

³ *Words and Places*, p. 122.

“is a place surrounded by a hedge, and appears to have been usually an inclosure for the purposes of the chase. We find it in Haye Park, at Knaresborough, and Horsehay, near Colebrook Dale.” Hayes, near Bromley, in Kent, is probably from the same root.

BARROWS LAND, a field on Tatsfield Court, on the side hill; whether so called originally from any barrow cannot now be ascertained. On Chelsham Court Farm is a field called Barrows Blocks. These names may be from ‘bearo’ or ‘beru,’ the land producing mast for swine.

ALLENSFIELD (Red-house Farm) occurs in the Rental of 1402 as Alayneslond. It may be from Alan Lambard, whom we find as a trustee of the manor in 1367, and who has left his name in Lambardescrofte, mentioned in the Rentals of 1402 and 1561.

The following names are from the Rentals of 1402 and 1561, and from Court Rolls:—

CODECROFT (1561)? Conf. Codestone.

CLAPFIELD GROVE (*id.*), possibly an owner’s name,—Clappa, as in Clapham, Surrey, and Beds. “Firma de Clappefeldes,” Rental, 1402. Conf. Clapsho, Titsey, 1402.

CAPLINS HARTH or HEATH (*id.*), probably from ‘Capelanus,’ a word used formerly, not in the restricted sense now applied to chaplain, but for the person who served a church.

DRAPERESCROFT (1402), DRAPERSCROFT (1561), a possessor’s name.

DOUSECROFT (*id.*)?

HEVEDLONDS (*id.*), A.-S. ‘heafod,’ a head. Hevedlond is given by Halliwell from the Arundel MS. as a headland. The name is a very common field-name: in Titsey we find Upper and Lower Headlands Nick.

HONGGYNGEFELDE (Rental, 1402 and 1561) is the field on the slope or hanging of the hill. The Hanging Woods and Hangers are constantly met with in the hill district.

HAGGESCROFTE (1402), HAGGERSCROFTE (1561)?

HAMERESHAWE (*id.*). ‘Hamer’ is A.-S. for a hammer, but it is difficult to attach any meaning to it in con-

nection with the name of a place. Haw appears in a field called Hawdene (Rental, 1561).

KYSETTESLOND (1402), KISSETESMEAD and GROVE (1561) ?
LITHING (1561). "A croft of land called Lithing" ?

SWONESCROFTE (1561). John, Henry, and Thomas Swone appear as tenants in the Rental of 1402.

STAARLESTEMENT (1402), STARELESTENEMENT (1561). Stare is given by Halliwell and in the "Promp. Parv." as sedge-grass. This may, therefore, mean the sedge-grass meadow. The word is not used in this sense in the district at the present time.

WODEWEDEELE (1402), WIDOWDELE (1561). Wodewe is given by Halliwell as an old form of the word widow. This, therefore, is the Widow Dale's Land. Geoffrey Dale appears in the Rental of Titsey of 1402 as a tenant of land called Daaleslond.

FARLEY.

FARLEY. Charter of Duke Alfred, 871-889, Fearnlege; ¹ Domesday Survey, Ferlega; Deed, 1279, Farnlegh. It is the Fearn-lea or Ferny-lea. Ferny Field is the name of a field in the parish. There are no less than eight places in the A.-S. Charters called Farnleah,—in Dorset, Hants, Kent, Surrey, Somerset, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and one not identified; besides numerous other places which have the same prefix.

CLIPPERS FIELD. Mr. Edmunds ² gives Clippes and Clips as an owner's name, and cites Clippersby and Clipston. Clipper, says Halliwell, is a north country word for a sheep-shearer.

FLOOD FIELD, FLOOD SHAW. This must record some sudden flooding by a heavy storm, for Farley being a parish on the hill, there is no river or stream.

HATCHINGTON BOTTOM, Hatchington Shaw, on Addington Lodge Farm. This is apparently a tribal name.

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 317.

² *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 189.

Kemble¹ gives the Hæcingas, whom we find at Hackington, in Kent.

FRULAND WOOD is, I think, from the Saxon 'fréo,' free, the free land.

HAG CROFT is probably from 'hága,' a hedge, the croft inclosed by a hedge. On the Manor Farm are fields called Lower and Upper Haglers, possibly from 'hága-lea,' the meadow inclosed by a hedge.

WITTLY CLOSE. There are two fields of this name, one on Little Farleigh Farm, the other on the Manor Farm; it is from the A.-S. 'wæt,' wet; hence Witley, in Surrey, and other places of the same name.²

LITTLE NOCK SHAW. 'Nok,' or 'noke,' is a nook or corner. It is also used for 'oak,' as in the lines quoted by Halliwell:—

" Ther may no man stonde hys stroke,
Thogh he were as stronge as an 'noke.' "

MS. Cantab.

Knockholt, otherwise written Ockholt, is probably from one of these two roots.

FARLEY PARK, now a wood, is another instance of the park which formerly existed in almost every manor. Manning³ tells us that in 7 Edw. I., 1279, the master and scholars of Merton claimed a park in Farnelagh from the Conquest, and in a note he adds, this must mean that it was an ancient park, for the "master and scholars had been possessed of it but a few years."

HAWK'S HILL. In the A.-S. Charters⁴ is a place, Hafoc-hyl, now Hawkhill (Somerset), and no less than twenty-six places occur with the same prefix. South Hawke Lane occurs in Woldingham. The Domesday Survey of Limpsfield mentions three hawks' nests in the wood.

IVY DEAN is probably a corruption of Iwes-dean, the Yew-tree Dean. There are numerous fields called Yew-tree Field, and lines of these trees in the hedgerows are

¹ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 465.

² Mr. Edmunds (*Traces of History*, p. 315) derives these places from 'whit,' white, a derivation which seems improbable.

³ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 412.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 461.

very common, planted possibly to supply wood for bows. Yew-tree Field is a field in the parish of Caterham.

GOSSHAW. Goss, the common pronunciation of gorse, or furze, so given by Halliwell. This word enters into the names of a good many fields. On Flint-house Farm, Oxted, two fields are mentioned in a deed of 1649 called Gorse Alley and Erthigors. On Colegate's Farm, Tatsfield, is a field called Great Gorsey Down, and on Goddard's Farm, in the same parish, one called Gorsey Down. Tinker's Goss is a field in Caterham, and also Shirley Goss.

For WEB FIELD and HEMPERS I can give no explanation.

W O L D I N G H A M.

WOLDINGHAM. One of the smallest parishes in Surrey, consisting of but 667 acres, not mentioned, I think, in Domesday; for Wallingham, which Manning¹ considers to be this place, I take to be Warlingham, locally pronounced Wallingham at this day. Woldingham is the home or settlement of the Wealdingas, or dwellers on the wold, who are given by Kemble,² in his list of the Mark names, and whom we find again at Waldingfield (Suffolk), spelt in the A.-S. Charters Wealdingafeld.³

THE UPPER and LOWER COURT LODGE are the names of the two farms into which the parish is divided. There are few parishes in the district which have not a Court or Court Lodge, Farm. The name has been before alluded to⁴ under Horne.

LOWER and MIDDLE HOLLINGTON. This occurs in the Survey of Oxted, of 19 Eliz., as Hollinden,⁵ and in the Extent of Limpsfield, 8 Hen. VI., as Holyndene. In its present form it would seem to be from the tribe of the Holingas, whom we find in Hollingbourn (Kent), Hol-

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 416.

² *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 476.

³ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 685, 931.

⁴ *Ante*, part i. p. 86.

⁵ See *ante*, p. 143.

lingdon (Bucks), Hollington (Derby, Staffordshire, Sussex), or else it is 'holan-dene,' the wooded glen in the hollow. Holanden occurs in four of the A.-S. Charters.¹

WHISTLERS WOOD, Whisley Wood (Rental of Oxted, 19 Eliz.), spelt in the early Deeds Wisselegh; and a place is named called Wisseleghdene. Mr. Edmunds² derives this prefix from 'wæs,' moist, and cites Wisbeach, Wisborough, Wisley, &c. There are two places in the A.-S. Charters³ of the same name,—Wisléah, Wisley (Berks), and Uiscelea, Wisley (Worcestershire).

GREAT WHISTLE ASH, the name of a field; but whether it has any connection or not with the preceding name I cannot say.

FARTHING DOWN, GREAT and LITTLE. This is another instance of the tribal name of the Farthings or Feorthings, noticed before under Lingfield.⁴

MILL HILL and MILL FIELD indicate the existence of a mill at this spot. In a lease of the Nether Court Lodge Farm 9 Ric. II., 1386, in my possession, this field is mentioned as the Mullfield.

TROTTESCROFT (Deed, 1386), probably a possessor's name. In the A.-S. Charters⁵ is a place called Trottesclib, now Trotterscliff, Kent.

KEMYNGEDENE, mentioned in a Rental of Oxted, 19 Eliz., is from the clan or family of the Kemyngas.

PARRETTs, UPPER and LOWER, LONG and GREAT, and SIDE HILL PARRETTs, and WINDER, are names for which I can give no explanation.

CHELSHAM.

CHELSHAM. Domesday Survey, Celesham and Chalesham. The name is derived from 'ceosel,' A.-S. for a pebble; English, 'chessil.' This word is confined, I

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 381, 382, 783, 1171.

² *Traces of History in the Names of Places*, p. 315.

³ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 1254, 105.

⁴ *Ante*, part i. p. 94.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 152.

believe, in its meaning to round water-worn pebbles, such as are found in abundance on Worms Heath in this parish.¹ The Chesil Bank in Dorsetshire is the sea-bank of pebbles or shingles. Chiselhampton Oxon, Chiselhurst and Chelsfield, in Kent, are possibly from the same root; and in the A.-S. Charters² is a place called Celeshel. Mr. Edmunds³ is, I believe, wrong in saying that the word means a sand-bank; nor do I think that the places he cites, viz. Chiswick, Chessington, &c., will agree with this derivation. In this parish are two fields into which the same prefix enters, viz. Chelsterne and Chelmere; and Stone Chissell is the name of another field. Chelsham Mead, near Broadham Green, Oxted, mentioned in a Deed of 7 Hen. VIII., and Chelesham Mead and Cheleshamfelde in one of 3 Ric. II., are probably named from the De Chelsham family, one of whom, Reginald de Chelsham, is mentioned in an early Deed relating to Oxted. Chelsea is Chesil-eye, the shingly island.⁴ In Edenbridge parish is a farm called Chissel Hall.

CHELSHAM WATVYLES, one of the ancient manors, is so called from Robert de Watevile, owner of the manor *temp.* Domesday Survey, in which family it remained till the reign of Edw. II. The name was preserved in a wood called Watvyles Wood, so named in a map of 1682.

CHELSHAM COURT, another manor, now the principal farm in the parish, is another of the many Courts. Warlingham Court is a farm in that parish.

FAIRCHILD, the name of a principal residence, so called from John Fairchild, to whom one William Lettewe granted half an acre of land by Deed, dated 16 Edw. II., 1323. But I think it by no means improbable that the name Fairchild is simply the English

¹ The soil on Worms Heath, says Manning (*Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 422), is very poor, full of round pebbles, perfectly smooth, like those on the seashore.

² Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 907.

³ *Traces of History*, p. 188. 'Kiesel' is the German word for a flint.

⁴ Taylor, *Words and Places*, pp. 280 and 348.

rendering of Vachele; that the first occupiers, or owners, called themselves De Vachele, from the name of the place, and the change from that to Fairchild is a very easy one. In a Rental of Chelsham of 1568 the place appears under an extraordinary alias, "Fairechild, otherwise called Blackeborne."

FICKLES HOLE, Veckelesholes Water, (Deed, 16 Edw. II.), Fekilshild (Rental, 1568). The prefix of this word I believe to be a corruption of the Norman-French word 'vache,' and that the place was originally Vachele, *i.e.* the Cow Meadow. Vaccary or Vachery is a dairy farm, a name which occurs at Vaccary, in Cranley parish. The Hole has reference either to the pond of water, or is from 'hol,' a hollow. The Manor-house, which Manning¹ says was an ancient house, with a large wainscoted hall, and was pulled down before he wrote, was at Fairchilds, to which Fickleshole adjoins; and here may have been the dairy-farm of the Lord of the Manor.

LEDGERS, formerly a farm, now a principal residence, is merely a possessor's name. It appears as Leggers in a Court Roll of 37 Hen. VI., and Loggers in the Rental of 1568. Richard Leggers is a tenant in an early Rental, *circ.* Edw. II. This place has of late years been named 'The Ledgers,' without any regard to its origin.

DOWDALES, another manor. It is so called from the family of De Uvedale, who were Lords of the Manor of Chelsham from the time of Edw. III. until 1673.

SCOTT'S HALL. In the Rental of 1568 Mr. Scott appears as a tenant, and Sir Peter Scott, Knight, was living *temp.* Charles I.

BEDDLESTEAD,—Anglo-Saxon Charter,² Bipplestyde; Bedneste (Rental of Titsey, 1402); Benstede (Rental, 1568). Bedlesborough was a tithing in the parish, for which a headborough was appointed at the Sheriff's Tourn. Bettessengre is a place in Kent (? Bettshanger), mentioned in a Fine of 10 Ric. I. I have adverted to Betlesham, the name of a field in Limpsfield,³ but can

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 425.

² Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 287, 657.

³ *Supra*, p. 177.

suggest no explanation of this word in its earliest form of Bipplestye.

SLINES, *alias* SLINES OAKS, occurs as Slynnes in the Rental of 1568, and in a Court Roll of 1657. It does not seem like an owner's name, and I can give no meaning for it.

LOCKSHIRE. Manning¹ says, that in Henley Wood is a piece of ground moated round, as if there had been a mansion within it, and also the remains of a well. It is called Lockshires Moat; and there is a tradition that this was the residence of a Sir John Lockshire. The name is still retained in Lockshire Shaw.

RANSCOMBE, *alias* RAYNSCOMBE,—Rainescombe (Rental, 1568). The name of a copyhold of the manor. 'Ran,' or 'Rann,' is given by Bosworth in his dictionary as a deer. The same name occurs in Rancum, Rancomb (Devon), in the A.-S. Charters.²

UPPER and LOWER MONS. The Latin 'Mons' is applied in the early documents to the range of chalk-hills. In the Extent of Limpsfield Manor, 5 Edw. II., the lands on the hill are described as 'super montem.' The Mount is a high point on Limpsfield Common, and the Mount Fields are very numerous; *e.g.* The Mount, Caterham.

HUNTINGSHARE, HUNTINGDON HILL, are names which explain themselves. 'Hunta,' the hunter, is a common prefix in place-names in the A.-S. Charters; and besides the county of Huntingdon, we find places of that name in Leicestershire, Hampshire, and Herefordshire.

BUG HILL, possibly from 'bug,' a goblin or spectre,³ a word used in this sense by Spenser, Shakespeare, and other writers; whence bugbear. The association of hills, streams, &c., with mysterious beings, elves, goblins, and the like, is very common in local nomenclature. This name may be a contraction of burgh hill, the fortified hill. Manning⁴ mentions a place called the Camp, and says "that on Bottle Hill (perhaps Battle Hill), in the

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 424.

² Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 373.

³ See *Prompt. Parvul.*, in verbo.

⁴ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 422. Salmon, *Antiquities of Surrey*, p. 63.

road into Kent, is a piece of ground sometimes called a camp, oblong and single ditched." This Bottle Hill rests upon the authority of Camden;¹ but no such name is now known, and there is apparently a confusion between it and Botley Hill in Titsey.

HALLILEW, the name of the hill adjoining Slines, is probably the 'halí' or 'halig hlaw,' the holy mound. It may have been the scene of some sacred rites in early times. Adjoining it, on Worms Heath, are a number of large pits from 10 to 20 yards in diameter, and from 6 to 20 feet in depth. A writer in Murray's Handbook² says "that they are traditionally said to have been used as hiding-places during the Danish ravages; but their real purpose is very uncertain." Without giving any credit to this theory, they are, without doubt, very ancient and worthy of notice.

COTTERS LAND. Cotter and Cottier are old English words for cottager; the latter occurs in "Piers Ploughman." Cottishall is a field in Warlingham.

VARLEY, NOW WORLEY BOTTOM?

GREAT and LITTLE LUNCH. On Stonehall Farm, Oxted, is a wood called Lunch Wood, and in Caterham, fields called Lunch, Further Lunch, and Lunch Tupwood. Its meaning I cannot ascertain; it is possibly synonymous with Lynch, mentioned under Titsey.³

MELBURY POOL. The prefix 'Mel,' which occurs in Melton and other places, is said to be for 'mil,' a mill. This would be the pool at the inclosure of the mill. It is a name one would expect to find applied to a water-mill: in this case it could only have been a windmill, with a pool or pond adjoining.

DEADMAN'S BANK. There are one or two places of this name in the district: they recall the murder or death of some one there.

GAMMER FIELD. 'Gammer' is a word for an old wife or grandmother (*grande-mère*): it is so explained by Halliwell. Dame's Piece, Caterham, is analogous.

¹ Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. 256.

² *Handbook, Surrey and Hants*, p. 21.

³ *Supra*, p. 201.

HARLEY BOTTOM is from 'hara,' the hare, as in Hareway, the name of a lane in Oxted; Harefield (Middlesex), Harleyford (Bucks).

HOLTS WOOD, — 16-Acre Holts, 11-Acre Holts, is synonymous with the German 'holz,' a wood. The term, says Halliwell, is still in use for a small plantation, and appears in early times to have been applied to a forest of small extent. Brockett says it is a peaked hill covered with wood; Howell, a hoults or grove of trees about a house. Alice Holt was the name of a forest near Wickham, in Hampshire; Knock-holt, a wood near Tenterden, in Kent, and also a parish in the same county.¹

LUGHURST, NIDRILS, MEAZLES, BOGRAMS, MINIM LANE, SAPLEY, *alias* TAPLEY, and HEISHIRE, are names still in existence, of which I can give no explanation.

The following are from a Rental of 1568, and from Court Rolls:—

ALLGARISFELDE, probably a possessor's name. Algar was king of Mercia in the 11th century, and the name was likely to be adopted by others. Algarkirk, in Lincolnshire, mentioned in the A.-S. Charters,² is said to have been erected on the spot where he was killed.

APACSYMOS FIELD (Court Roll, Edw. IV.), a very remarkable name, sounding like a Greek word. I can suggest no derivation for it.

BARDOLFE'S COURT, so called, doubtless, from the Bardolf family, who were Lords of the Manor of Addington, a parish adjoining Chelsham. It came to them by the marriage of Hugh Bardolf, *temp.* Edw. I., with Isabel, daughter and heir of Robert de Aguilon, and continued in their possession until 2 Ric. II., 1379, when William Bardolf had license to alienate it to William Walcote.³

BEWKE? "common field called Bewke" (Court Roll, 42 Eliz.).

COCKEMER, COKKESLOND. The prefix is from the bird

¹ For more of this word see *Prompt. Parvul.*, in verbo.

² Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 233, &c.

³ Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 559.

the cock, the mer being some old boundary-mark. CROWSEHOLT, in the same Rental, 1568, is the Crowswood.

CHARESEBROME (1568). Broom Lodge is the name of a farm, and le Brome that of a field in Chelsham. Of the former part of the word I can offer no explanation.

CONGHERST (1568) is probably a contraction of Conigherst. Conig is an old English word for a rabbit; Conighurst, the rabbit wood. There is a field in the parish still called Coney Oak.

HEVENSTRETE (1568), a tenement and land called Hevenstrete. The name occurs in the A.-S. Charters¹ in Heofentill, Heventill (Warwick); Heofenfeld, Hefenfeld (Northumb.). We meet with the converse in Hell-ditch, near Godalming; in Devules Meadow, Tatsfield (Rental, 1561); and in the Devil of Kent, Westerham.

HASELERS, HALERS (1568), now Hazlehatch, is from the hazel, which forms the root of no less than twenty-four place-names in the A.-S. Charters.

HEROWDES GROVE is, I believe, a corruption of Hereward or Hayward's grove. The heyward was the keeper of cattle in a common field, says Mr. Albert Way,² who prevented trespass on the cultivated ground; he was synonymous with the tithing-man or decenarius, who was regularly sworn at the court. Originally, no doubt, holders of this office, the family of Hayward came to be one of some importance in this and the adjoining parishes. Richard Hayward purchased Fickles Hole, Chesham, in 1587, and died possessed of it in 1608, together with lands in Godstone, Oxted, Tandridge, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Crowhurst, Farley, and Croydon.

HONIDOCKE GROVE ? (1568).

PRICHESTE CROFTE ? (*id.*).

POCKETS ? (*id.*, and Court Roll, 1677).

ROUGHELDES (1568) is Rowholts, a manor and farm in the parish; *i. e.*, the row holt, or roughwood.

REPCLESFELD ? (1568).

¹ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 55.

² *Prompt. Parvul.*, in verbo.

SAUGHELLS ? (*id.*).

SNAPECROFT (*id.*). In the A.-S. Charters¹ is a place called Snap, Snape (Berks), and Snapwell (Camb.); and Mr. Edmunds cites another place called Snape, in Suffolk.

WATERSTAPLE. Staple Field is the name of a field in Farley. Mr. Edmunds² derives these places from 'stapul,' a stake, and says that they were the sites of markets.

NETTLESTED GREEN. This may be derived from the A.-S. 'netl,' a nettle, or possibly it is connected with 'nyten,' cattle. In the A.-S. Charters are eight places with this prefix. There is a place called Nettlestead, near Maidstone, and one of the same name near Ipswich. Nettlebed is in Oxfordshire, between Henley and Wallingford.

WARLINGHAM.

WARLINGHAM. Domesday Survey, Wallingham; Deed, 1154, Warlington; 1158, Warlingham. The name is derived from the clan of Wearlingas, who are given by Kemble³ in his list of the marks.

CREUSE, CREWES COMMON, "Manerium de Crewes" (Court Roll, 2 Phil. & Mary). This place takes its name from the family of Carew. Sir Richard Willoughby, says Manning,⁴ demised this manor by deed, dated 1360, to Nicholas de Carew, whose daughter Lucia he had married.

WESTHALL, a manor in the parish given by Odo de Dammartin, *temp.* Ric. I., to the Priory of Tandridge. The name occurs in a Court Roll of 25 Eliz., and is still retained in Westhall Wood. It is in the western part of the parish, where formerly, no doubt, was an old manor-house or hall.

¹ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 1249, 809.

² *Traces of History*, p. 288.

³ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 476. Warlingham is cited, but stated by error to be in Sussex.

⁴ *History of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 428.

HAMSEY GREEN, the name of part of the old common. There is a large pond near a homestead there, and I think the derivation is from 'hame's ea,' the water of the home or dwelling. Hamsey is the name of a parish near Lewes. Hamslond occurs in a Rental of Chelsham of 1568.

AYNSCOMBES, a copyhold tenement and 40 acres of land, mentioned in a Court Roll of 37 Henry VIII. and subsequent Rolls. Probably the name of an early owner. Mr. Edmunds¹ gives the following explanation of 'ayn,' *i.e.*, from 'ey,' water, from which he derives Aynhoe (Northants).

SUCCOMB FIELD, another of the many 'combs' or dingles in this district. The prefix may be from 'soc,' the land held in socage tenure. Mr. Edmunds² so explains Suckley (Worces.), &c., but it is more probably Suthcombe, the South Comb.

GREAT and LITTLE ROUND BERRY; Stone Berry, Chelsham; Berry Field Shaw, Caterham. The word 'Berry' is the A.-S. 'Byrig,' German 'Berg,' in its primary signification a hill.

GREAT KNOWL HILL, Knollwood (Court Roll, 2 Edw. VI.). This word Halliwell explains as a little round hill, in which sense, says Mr. Edmunds,³ it is very common in Yorkshire. It is from the A.-S. 'cnoll,' a hill. Knole is a place in Cranley, situated on a rising ground. In a Deed of 6 Edw. IV., a message is mentioned lying at 'the Knolle' in Egham, and in the same Deed occur Egham Knolle, and Knollehyll.

Row. This word occurs five times in this parish, and twelve times in the adjoining parish of Chelsham, as a field-name; besides which, in describing the lands, the measurement of the fields is given, and then that of 'the rough' adjoining. Row, as was before noticed, means rough, and the constant occurrence of the word gives an insight into the condition of the land on these hills in former times. If I am right in supposing that

¹ *Traces of History*, p. 168.

² *Id.*, p. 290.

³ *Id.*, p. 237.

Wallingeham, in Domesday Survey, refers to this parish, not to Woldingham, its annual value is there given at £4, a very small sum, indicative of the state of cultivation. Row Dow is the somewhat uneuphonious name of a wood in Kent.

HOW BANK. How or Ho, is a hill. Great and Little How are the names of two fields in Chelsham, and the same suffix occurs in Clapsho, mentioned in the Rental of Titsey of 1402.

SEARCH WOOD recalls some event, the recollection of which is lost, possibly the surprise of a party of smugglers, who abounded in this district, who are brought to mind by a place in Chelsham called 'Packway.'

MEDLEY SHAW. This is the land laid down to meadow. In the Anglo-Saxon Charters¹ is a place called Medléah, Wilts.

FILLETTS. Mentioned in a Court Roll of 1561?

RAYSONS, REISONS. Court Roll, 10 Eliz.?

Of HOBGETTS or HOPGETTS, MIMBLES, MARMIMS MAPLES, and PEPPER FIELD, I can give no explanation: they are names still in use.

The following are names from the old Court Rolls:—

ALLARDE. There was a distinguished family of the name of Alard, to whom there are two monuments in Winchelsea Church, but there is no record of any owner of property of that name in Warlingham.

BLANCHFIELDE CROFT, *alias* BLANGFIELDE CROFT. Blanc is given by Bosworth in his Dictionary, and also by Stratmann, for white, or else it is the Norman-French word 'blanche.'

DOWNE AMOTTS?

HEBLOKE. The suffix 'loc,' says Leo,² is derived from the verb 'locan,' to lock or close in, in which sense Mr. Edmunds³ also explains it. The prefix 'heb,' in the Hebureahg of the A.-S. Charters,⁴ becomes Highbury; if so, then this would be the inclosure on the height.

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat.*, Cart. 460,

² *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 115.

³ *Traces of History*, p. 244.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 40.

LACYES, a possessor's name ; but the name does not appear on the Rolls.

CHANTRY, CHANTREY HILL. This name would seem to imply that this land was charged with the payment of a priest to sing mass under the bequest of some founder. I am not aware whether there was a chantry in the church of Warlingham.

CATERHAM.

CATERHAM. Not mentioned in Domesday by name, but conjectured by Manning¹ to be a place there spoken of as Azors Manor ; spelt in early deeds sometimes Katerham. Taylor² suggests two derivations of the name,—one as being connected with 'gate,' a road, like Reigate and Gatton ; the other from the Celtic word 'cath,' battle. The first seems a very unlikely transposition of letters ; the G being retained in Gatton and Godstone, it is not probable that it would be changed into C in this place ; the second must be rejected altogether, as being a Celtic word, which in this district is inadmissible. Neither can I agree with Mr. Flower³ in referring it to 'castrum,' a camp. He remarks that he knows of no instance in which Castrum becomes Cater. It is, I believe, invariably Caster or Chester. Mr. Edmunds'⁴ derivation from 'cat,' the wild cat, seems to me more probable, though, where that occurs as a prefix, it is generally in such a form as Catsfield (Sussex), Catthorp (Leicester). I am inclined to class it among the tribal names, and believe it to be a contraction of Cateringasham, the abode of the Caterings or Ketterings, possibly the same clan whom we meet with at Kettering (Northants). The modern and objectionable pronunciation Caterham with the 'a' long, dates from the opening of the railway and the erection of villas.

¹ Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 434.

² *Words and Places*, pp. 252, 304.

³ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. v. p. 184.

⁴ *Traces of History*, p. 185.

WAR COPPICE. This, which Taylor adduces in support of his derivation from 'cath,' a battle, has been noticed at some length by Mr. Flower;¹ and in his view, that it has nothing to do with war, I entirely agree. Such names as Battle Hill, Slaughterford, point to engagements which have taken place there; but war is a word used in a general sense, and could not be restricted within the limits of a field or a copse. Mr. Flower suggests Warwick, and gives as his reason the proximity of Warwick Wold. It may be so, but I think that 'wær' or 'wer,' A.-S. for an inclosure, is the more probable explanation.

CARDINAL'S CAP, given by Manning as the name of the camp on Whitehill, so called, I believe, from the shape of the hill, which, at a distance, has somewhat the appearance of a round cap.

STANSTEAD, STANSTEAD HEATH, mark the old line of the Stane Street, which passed out of Sussex through Godstone by Stretton, and over this common. Gaters, in this parish (Pal. 19 Hen. VIII.), is another allusion to this road.

PORKELE (Deed, *cir.* Hen. III.), a name preserved in Portley Dean, Port Field, and Port Mead. I can suggest no meaning for this name.

FRIERN, or FRYERN, a farm partly in this parish and partly in Chaldon, held of the Manor of Caterham, where is still a field called Great Fryern Field, and a wood called Fryern Wood. These places are so called, says Mr. Edmunds,² from having belonged to friars; *e.g.*, Fryern Barnet (Middlesex). The Abbey of Waltham owned the manor before the dissolution, and St. Thomas's Hospital had property in the parish; so that the name probably owes its origin to this source. Abbots, a field here, is either from Waltham Abbey or Chertsey Abbey, both of which had lands in the parish.

UPWOOD, written Upwode, 1527; now Tupwood. This latter is a contraction of The Upwood; *i.e.* the wood on

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. v. p. 183.

² *Traces of History*, p. 210.

the upper or high ground. In the A.-S. Charters¹ is a place in Huntingdon, Upwudn; now Upwood. There are no less than forty-two places called Upton.

SALMONS, a manor, or reputed manor and a principal farm-house, owes its name to the family of Saleman, one of whom, Roger Saleman, died seized of it, 16 Edw. III., 1343, and Thomas Salman was owner in 3 Hen. V. Salmons, a large farm in Penshurst, Kent, is probably named from the same family.

HOLBORN HILL records a natural phenomenon which occurs in this parish from time to time, at intervals of about seven years; *i. e.* the breaking out of a stream, which goes by the name of the 'Bourn,' and flows through the fields by Caterham Railway Junction into Croydon. Aubrey² mentions it, but, by some confusion, under Crowhurst parish, instead of Warlingham, which is clearly intended, as he says that it rises in a grove of yew-trees within the manor of Westhall, in Warlingham. It is popularly supposed to be the forerunner of some remarkable event. "It rises," says Aubrey, "upon the approach of some remarkable alteration in Church or State. It began to run a little before Christmas, and ceased about the end of May, at that most glorious æra of English liberty, the year 1660. In 1665 it preceded the Plague in London, and the Revolution in 1688." Under Caterham, the same writer notices it as a 'Bourn.' "Nailburn," says Halliwell, "is a kind of temporary brook or intermittent land-spring, very irregular in its visitation and duration. There are several Nailburns in Kent. Darkworth Chronicle, p. 24, mentions one 'byside Canturbury called Naylborne,' which seems to be one below Barham Downs." This Holborn Hill is the Hol-Bourne, or rivulet in the hollow; 'bourn' being A.-S. for a stream. It is situated not far from the spot where it breaks out.

RIDING. Under Ridlands, in Limpsfield, I gave numerous instances of this word in the form of riddens. There

¹ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 581, 809.

² *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 47.

are so many in this place that they deserve a separate notice. The constant occurrence of the word would justify the inference, of which proofs are not wanting, that the greater part of this parish was at one time waste or common land. The following is a list:—Dan-riding (perhaps Dene-riding), Magriding, Magriding Slip, Fullriding, Longriding, Furtherriding, North and South Stoneriding, Harriett Riding. All these I take to be from ‘hrid,’ the assart or cleared ground. Mr. Edmunds¹ states that Riding in the sense of a division of land is not used in any other county but Yorkshire.

HARESTONE, HARESTONE Valley, is derived more probably, I think, from Hoar-stone, some boundary-stone, a word noticed before under Oxted,² than from ‘hara,’ the hare, as it is difficult to see any connection between a hare and a stone.

BOBBINS CLOSE, BOBBINGERS. The Bobbingas are given by Kemble³ among the ‘mark’ names. Bobbing (Kent), Bobbington (Salop, Staffordshire), Bobinger (Essex), are cited by him. Bobingseata is mentioned in the Charters,⁴ a place in Kent.

NINHAMS MEADOWS. I can give no meaning to this prefix. In the adjoining parish of Coulsdon is a place called Nimwood or Ninwood.

THE LUCKINGS. In Oxted, in the Survey of 1576, are places called Luckings Garden, Rough Luckings Garden, and Luckings Croft. Possibly from the clan of the Lockingas, whom we find at Locking (Somerset), Lockinge (Berks), Lockington (York).

FOSTER DOWN. Halliwell gives ‘Foster’ as an old word for Forester; and in the “Prompt. Parvul.” we find it as ‘Forstere’ or ‘Fostere.’

ROWEDES is a possessor’s name. The Rowed family were owners of Caterham Court about the end of the last century.

WHITE NOBBS, the name of one of the chalk hills.

¹ *Traces of History*, p. 274.

² *Supra*, p. 143.

³ *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 458.

⁴ Kemble, *Codex*, Cart. 175.

'Nob' signifies a head or crest. White Hill is the name of the hill on the summit of which is the camp.

CHILTERS, possibly from 'chil' or 'ceald,' cold. Mr. Edmunds¹ gives it this meaning, and cites Chilham, Chiltern.

The following are probably derived from the names of owners or occupiers :—

COLLIER'S DOWN, COLLIER'S CROFT, KEMP'S HILL, WOOLHAM'S BANK, BULLEN'S FIELD, WHITTENTON'S, JASON'S, *alias* JEYSON'S HILL, NAP'S PIECE.

Of the following I can give no explanation :—

BANNANS, GREAT SCROUCHES, TAUNTON MEAD, PIZZAMS BANK, LUDFIELD, UPPER BEADON, GALIERE.

¹ *Traces of History*, p. 188.
